FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN, SOVIET FORCES TO HOLD TACTICAL EXERCISE

LD211734 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- A tactical exercise is to be held in Hungary from September 1 to 7, with the participation of designated formations of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army. The number of soldiers to participate in the exercise accords to the limit value to be reported and determined in the document of the Stockholm Conference. In accordance with the regulations, the Hungarian People's Republic has informed all countries participating in the Helsinki process, by the designated deadline and through diplomatic channels, about the organization of the exercise and its main characteristics.

OBSERVERS VIEW CSSR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISE

AU211303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report: "The Exercise of the Troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army Continues; Observers in the Training Area"]

[Text] Most (CTK) -- Observers from 18 countries-signatories of the CSCE Final Act and of the document of the Stockholm Conference, who are present at the exercise of the ground forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of the Soviet Forces in the CSSR, began their activity in the military training area in northwest Bohemia yesterday [17 July].

Colonel Gerasimenko, commander of the tank formation in the exercise, supplied introductory information. He said that the "orange" troops had taken the planned defensive position, and were getting ready to beat back the attack of the "blues" and to counterattack.

After that, the observers went directly to the units in the exercise. They noted data connected with the activity of a mechanized infantry battalion and sketched its position on their maps. Soviet officers informed them about the geographical position, the initial situation, and the tasks of units. The observers wandered through trenches and also spoke with soldiers. For example, U.S. Brigade General Waldo Freeman asked Soviet soldier Mikhail Nikolayev what his task is, and he explained it and described his activity. Finnish Lieutenant Colonel Jussi Hautamaki asked Soviet officers what they know and how they are informed about the "blues." To this question he also received a corresponding explanation. The foreign officers and generals had the opportunity to inspect camouflaged hardware.

They also stopped off in the defensive area of a tank battalion. Its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Shurin, explained the exercise situation to them and answered a number of questions connected, among other things, with the direction of the counterattack, the norms of combat readiness, and the manner of communications.

In answer to the Czechoslovak journalists' question about his opinion of the importance of the exercise, Austrian Brigade General Karl Marek said: "It is a good thing that we can verify in practice how the CSSR and the USSR are observing the individual articles of the Stockholm Conference document. I thionk that our participation in the exercise on the whole concretely contributes to the strengthening of security and trust among the signatory states."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 12-18 JULY

AU181848 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 12-18 July 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Elbasan District: The "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine exceeded its 6-month plan by 1.8 million leks (1330 GMT 12 July);

Fier District: The overall industrial production plan was overfulfilled 0.8 percent for the 1 January-10 July period, outstanding results being announced by the foodstuffs factory (1330 GMT 15 July); the foodstuffs factory fulfilled its plan 108 percent and exceeded the accumulation fund by 3 million leks (1330 GMT 18 July);

Kolonje District: The industrial production plan for the period up to 10 July was overfulfilled by 540,000 leks (1330 GMT 14 July);

Korce District: The district's engineering sector fulfilled its 6-month plan on time; outstanding results were achieved by the "Petro Papi" Precision Instruments Plant (1330 GMT 13 July);

Kukes District: The copper miners of Gjegjan have exceeded their production plan by 7,000 tons and the Kalimash chrome mine collective has exceeded its target by 1,300 tons of chrome ore (1330 GMT 15 July);

Lushnje District: The foodstuffs factory exceeded its production for the period up to 10 July by 4 million leks or 4 percent over its plan (1600 GMT 14 July);

Permet District: The district's export plan for the period up to 10 July was exceeded by 355,000 leks (1330 GMT 14 July); and its general industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 1 million leks (1800 GMT 17 July);

Puke District: The overall industrial plan for the 6-month period was exceeded by 3 million leks; the district's copper miners extracted over 13,000 tons of copper ore over and above the plan (1800 GMT 12 July);

Tirana District: The enterprises of the engineering sector have fulfilled their respective 6-month plans (1330 GMT 12 July);

Vlore District: The overall industrial production plan for the period up to 10 July was overfulfilled by 3.9 million leks (1800 GMT 16 July).

DISTRICTS REPORT HARVEST RESULTS

AU201604 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 15 July 1987 publishes on page one a 400-word ATA-attributed report on the completion of the wheat harvest on an acreage of 20,000 hectares in Fier District. "The plan for delivery of 500,000 quintals of wheat to the state has been fulfilled and delivery is taking place over the plan. To date, 108,000 quintals over the plan have been delivered. The highest-ever yield has been achieved in the intensification zone covering 10,270 hectares: 55 quintals per hectare, compared with a planned 46.9 quintals per hectare."

ZERI I POPULLIT of 16 July also publishes on page one a 600-word ATA report on harvesting results in Lushnje District: "An average yield of 48.7 quintals per hectare was achieved over a total acreage of 15,230 hectares, or 6.1 quintals per hectare over the estimated target, with a delivery of 110,000 quintals over and above the plan." On an acreage of 11,000 hectares in the plains area, the average yield was reportedly 54 quintals per hectare, against an estimated 47.5 quintals.

Both reports state that the AWP committees of the districts concerned have notified Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 12-18 JULY

AU181847 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 12-18 July 1987 reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Fier District AWP Committee first secretary attended a rally to commemorate a wartime event on 12 July (1800 GMT 12 July); he also greeted young people in the district at the start of a mass action to tend olive groves on 13 July (1800 GMT 13 July).

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly attended on 14 July a seminar held in the city of Shkoder with members of people's councils in some northern districts on the role of the people's councils (1800 GMT 14 July).

'JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT' ON PAPANDREOU VISIT

AU151852 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 15 Jul 87

["Joint Announcement by T. Zhivkov and A. Papandreou" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- The joint announcement by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and by Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who was on a one day friendly working visit to this country, reads:

"Expressing the will of their peoples to live in peace, in a world without nuclear weapons and violence, willing to contribute to the eliminiation of nuclear threat, led by the desire to consolidate the atmosphere of good-neighbourly relations, understanding and cooperation between the two countrires and in these Balkans, striving to stimulate and direct the efforts oriented toward undertaking of practical actions for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, Bulgaria's president and the prime minister of Greece call on all Balkan states to contribute to this end."

The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou continued in the afternoon. The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Greece MR Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias also took part in the talks. They discussed a wide range of questions of the bilateral relations and of the current international situtation. They focused on the problems of preservation of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world.

MLADENOV, GENSCHER DINNER SPEECHES REPORTED

AU171131 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 16 Jul 87

["Toast Speeches by P. Mladenov and H.-D. Genscher" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 16, (BTA) -- Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr Petur Mladenov assessed the current official visit of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher as a natural extension of the recent fruitful summit dialogue in Bonn. This spring bore rich fruit in the traditionally good relations between the two countries. The meetings and the talks in Bonn showed our reciprocal desire to place our bilateral relations on a sound basis, to cooperate and to contribute to averting the threat of a ruinous nuclear war, Mr Petur Mladenov said at the official dinner in honour of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Assessing today's session as sincere and constructive, Mr Petur Mladenov said: I think that our task is to translate into the language of concrete policy the common understanding reached at the summit meeting in different areas -- politics, economics, culture, etc., which would give a fresh impetus to bilateral mutually advantageous cooperation and to discuss some specific issues of disarmament, peace and security in Europe and the world. And we have made considerable progress in this respect today, he added.

Bulgaria's foreign minister said that the present international situation is characterized by an obvious activation in East-West relations. Evidence of this are the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik and the USSR-U.S. nuclear arms control talks which opened up a rare opportunity for eliminating an entire class of nuclear weapons, medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. The matter should be addressed with a special sense of responsibility, so that this opportunity should not be missed, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized.

Here I would like to add the efforts of the participating countries for the successful completion of the Vienna follow-up conference, the contacts between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, between CMEA and the EEC, etc., Mr Petur Mladenov said.

He expressed optimism that new political thinking, which is gradually gaining ground as an objective reflection of the realities in our nuclear age, brings to the fore new priorities and presupposes new approaches in international and state-to-state relations. These universally valid priorities and approaches lie in the basis of the entire foreign political activity of the socialist community countries, the Bulgarian foreign minister said.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the special importance which Bulgaria attaches to her relations with Balkan states. In the spirit of Helsinki, we have expressed readiness to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan states, including a code of good-neighbourly relations, a renunciation of all territorial claims and the inadmissibility of using the territory of one country for hostile purposes and acts against another. Bulgaria is actively working for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. Mr Todor Zhivkov has suggested that the Balkan state sign a treaty on environmental conservation and ecological protection of the peninsula, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out.

Today we once again had fine and sincere talks, and this is in harmony with the spirit of friendship which characterizes all West German-Bulgarian meetings, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said, and he added that this is his sixth visit to Bulgaria.

He indicated that this spirit of friendship has been asserted with special poignancy several weeks ago, when Mr Todor Zhivkov visited the FRG.

The ties between the FRG and Bulgaria exemplify what countries of different social systems can achieve together. Moreover, we should never forget that the relations between Bonn and Sofia are part of the overall East-West relations, the FRG foreign minister said. In this connection, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the importance of the West German-Soviet contacts, the favourable promotion of which has an impact on the situation in Europe. That was also ascertained during the visit to the USSR by the Federal president, Mr Richard von Weizsaecker, which marked an important stage in bilateral relations, he observed.

Further on in his toast speech, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed the pressing issues of our time, the responsiblity shared by all countries for the survival of the planet, for securing a life in peace, without famine and poverty, without fear, for life in an unimpaired environment.

Only together can the West and the East meet these serious challenges. And this understanding should prompt new thinking everywhere and in everyone. It should be based in all countries on the awareness of the common responsibilities and not on a search for superiority, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

This calls for adopting the prevention of war as a foremost priority, he went on to say. Any war, whether nuclear or conventional, should be made impossible in Europe, which means that we should not limit East-West relations to the military correlation of forces but should locate all aspects and should use every opportunity for building confidence through cooperation.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasised that it is in the best interests of all Europeans to back persistently the U.S. and the Soviet disarmament efforts.

He indicated that he attaches great importance to the achievement of an early agreement on the elimination of the American and the Soviet medium-range missiles and those with a range of over 500 km. It would have a strong stimulating effect on the other arms control areas and would give a positive impetus to East-West relations.

Security and disarmament matters are just one side of East-West relations, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out. Confrontation in Europe should be removed step by step in all fields. The Helsinki Final Act provides a comprehensive framework for this. It shows the road to peace in Europe, to a common European home.

This is the road we would like to take. Our aim is to promote close contacts with the states in Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe, which should cover all other spheres apart from security, he said, winding up his remarks.

'DIFFICULTIES' IN SOFIA WATER SUPPLY NOTED

AU212006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] At the end of the news program, and because of citizens' numerous telephone calls to the radio and television, in connection with the difficulties in drinking water supplies, I will read to you, dear listeners, an announcement of the Sofia City Council Water Supply and Drainage economic trust: "Owing to the unusual heat wave that has occurred, the consumption of drinking water has drastically increased, more than doubling during peak times. Measures have been adopted for the supply of optimal amounts of drinking water. Nevertheless, regardless of such measures, if a greater increase in water consumption should occur this will cause considerable difficulties in the city's water supply." The announcement of the aforementioned economic trust points out that it depends upon the conscious attitude and high sense of responsibility of all citizens, and especially upon those living in suburban areas, if the capital is to be further guaranteed its normal water supply. The entire population, as well as economic and public institutions, are requested to show a high sense of responsibility and to create a strict state of organization, as well as to exert control so that drinking water is not squandered, or used for other purposes. Instructions have been given to all component organs to exert the strictest control, while violators will be subjected to immediate action and to severe sanctions.

SOFIA CITY PLANNING CHIEF LISTS WEAKNESSES

AU161705 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Architect Mitko Dimitrov, chief of the Architecture and Town Planning Department under the Executive Council of Sofia City People's Council: "Heart Failure in City Building Work"]

[Excerpts] One might make a diagnosis of the kind given in the title regarding the complex problems of architectural and town planning work in Sofia; familiar problems that have been commented on both by specialists and the public on numerous occasions.

Where do the reasons for the delay in solving these problems lie hidden, and what answer can we give to our well justified critics? [passage omitted] It must be acknowledged that it is extremely difficult to have regard for the objective laws of the city's development and to make an integrated study of these laws, because of the intensive labor involved in planning and design, and the lack of necessary equipment. Lagging in this respect cannot be justified, because city building is one of the human activities where scientific forecasting is of primary importance. [passage omitted on lack of proper transportation and communications planning] For this reason, in solving the city's transportation problems, building resources are not always directed toward the most necessary projects. They are wasted on a multitude of projects, without completing projects that have been started. Vl. Vazov Boulevard has been under construction for an unjustifiably long time, since 1973; L. Zhivkova Boulevard, since 1984; the pedestrian subways by the Rector's Offices on Gurko Street and on San Stefano Street, since 1984; Todor Kableshkov Boulevard, since 1983; and the tunnel under Dragan Tsankov Boulevard, for about 10 years. [passage omitted]

There is a particular need in Sofia for in-depth studies and the application of a scientific approach toward the technological reequipment of house-building capacities. The entire face of housing construction during the next decades will depend on correctly solving this task.

In Sofia there are 457,637 households and 408,628 apartments; accordingly, from the quantitative viewpoint the task of providing every family with an self-contained dwelling can be solved within the next few years. However, in the central districts the housing stock consists of small apartments with old functional layouts and inadequate sanitation facilities. Building must be directed toward modernizing the out-of-date buildings. Their proper utilization is an obligatory condition for improving the capital's architectural appearance.

Despite the successes in large-panel prefabricated construction, the quality of such buildings, their monotonous architecture, and unsuitability for the central districts give good grounds for alarm. A good material-technical base has been built up in the country for the production of alternative building systems. More advanced and efficient house-building technologies must be developed in Sofia. The creation of small, flexible production enterprises is part of the renewal process in the whole of the country's economic activity, and this must also embrace the field of house building. [passage omitted]

The harmonious construction of the city is seriously hampered by the wasterful appropriation of land and by the unsatisfactory utilization of space below ground level. No material incentives or regulatory documents have been created to encourage the intensive use of every square meter. In the industrial zones, the building density is below international standards. There is no combined effort by the enterprises to construct a uniform social infrastructure, common storage zones, and other installations with one and the same function. [passage omitted]

MARUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE DELEGATION

LD211141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] A Soviet civil defense delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday for a working visit. Their stay began with a meeting with Josef Marusak, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the CSSR Civil Defense, and leading officials of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

During consultations and tours of agricultural and food enterprises, the Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists will discuss experiences and long-term protection of the population and agricultural crops, and protection against the effects of the emission of harmful materials.

CPCZ DELEGATION ATTENDS MOROCCAN CP CONGRESS

AU201524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 87 p 3

[CTK Rabat dispatch: "Congress of Moroccan Communists"]

[Text] Rabat (CTK) -- The Fourth Congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS) was opened in Casablanca on Friday [17 July]. It is attended by 1,200 delegates from all areas of the country.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the congress is led by Ladislav Novotny, CPCZ Central Committee member. He presented the congress with a message from the CPCZ Central Committee.

The message recalls the many years of the Moroccan Communists' determined struggle against colonial hegemony and for Morocco's independence and liberty. At the same time the message expresses appreciation for the Moroccan party's resolute struggle for democratic and social transformations in Moroccan society, for the benefit of the working people.

UNIONS TO DISCUSS DRAFT LAW ON STATE ENTERPRISE

AU220731 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Jul 87 p 6

["The Procedure of Trade Union Agencies and Primary Organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement When Discussing the Draft Law on State Enterprise (Approved By the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council on 14 July 1987)"]

[Text] In accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have submitted the draft law on state enterprise for public discussion. The fine-tuning and the adoption of this law is one of the decisive prerequisites for realizing the strategy of acceleration of our society's social and economic development and for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress.

The Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] calls on all trade union agencies and organizations to acquaint the members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] with the draft law on state enterprise and, on the basis of their suggestions and recommendations, to express their views on the draft law.

The URO Presidium, in accordance with the uniform approach to ensuring public discussion, and on the basis of the joint deliberations of the URO Secretariat and the Presidium of the CSSR Government -- in order to make full use of the suggestions and recommendations of the trade union agencies, and of the ROH primary organizations and members -- determines the following course:

1. Trade union agencies will ensure the discussion of the draft law on state enterprise at membership meetings of primary organizations, in trade union sectors, as well as at meetings of higher trade union agencies with the objective of acquainting ROH members with its essence and intentions, and animating them to express their views and standpoints.

2. The ROH primary organizations will send their suggestions and recommendations on the draft law on state enterprise to the regional committees of the CPCZ. They will also send copies of the recommendations to the appropriate trade unions' central committees. The lower all-trade union and the union [svazove] agencies will neither compile nor assess these views, suggestions or recommendations.

The higher all-trade union agencies will send their views, suggestions, and recommendations to the appropriate Communist Party district and regional committees, to the CPSL Central Committee, and to the CPCZ Central Committee, and directly to the URO. The union agencies will send a copy of their views to the trade unions' central committees [UVOs].

3. The UVO's will process the recommendations, suggestions, and views compiled within the framework of their activity and will hand them over to URO.

4. Editorial offices of trade union dailies and periodicals will hand over the received suggestions to URO.

5. URO will not respond to the recommendations individually, but will proceed from them when expressing its standpoint on the draft law on state enterprise at the plenary meeting held at the close of the discussion.

The URO Presidium expresses the conviction that all trade union agencies and ROH's functionary aktiv will ensure the discussion on the draft law on state enterprise with a high degree of responsibility and combine it with mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment of this year's planned tasks, particulary in qualitative indicators, and for the preparation of the 1988 plan.

SKODA DIRECTOR DISCUSSES DIRECT COOPERATION

AU211400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by Engineer Jan Ludvik, director general of the SKODA concern in Plzen, in the "Director's Views on Direct Relations" column: "Changing the Management Mechanism"]

[Text] In view of our narrow domestic market, the orientation toward well satisfying the needs of our national economy and of its development cannot be the only prerequisite for the SKODA concern's further successful technical-economic advancement; it must be augmented by the concern's involvement in the international division of labor.

So far we have concluded 12 agreements on direct relations; five further agreements are being prepared, for the most part with organizations in the USSR. An agreement on the level of government plenipotentiaries has also been signed on establishing a Czechoslovak-Soviet SKODA-URALMASH enterprise to deliver equipment for cold-rolling mills; it is still to be approved by the governments of the two states.

In the initial stages of establishing direct contacts, the possibility of quickly ascertaining the strengths and weaknesses of the two partners in the entire development-production-sales cycle has proved to be a positive asset. It has also made it possible to determine the decisive spheres of cooperation, and to elaborate joint programs for them. In our negotiations with organizations in the USSR, which will also remain our main economic partner in long-term development, we are also trying to reflect the intention to achieve -- both in the final arrangement of direct contacts with Soviet organizations with the same or a similar production program, and in the sphere of investment packages -- agreement on design and supply cooperation in the deliveries of complete sets of equipment to the USSR, CSSR, and third countries. In working out the agreements on direct cooperation this stage seems most difficult to us, because it demands a knowledge of the way consumer needs are developing; this means that we must also conduct negotiations with other organizations in the CSSR and USSR, and ponder and analyze the possibilities of delivering to third countries. Negotiations on cooperation in investment packages are also made more difficult by the fact that Soviet production associations do not yet operate as the main suppliers of complete units; if the framework of restructuring the USSR's national economy does not change, we will have to open negotiations with other Soviet organizations.

The elaboration of good proposals for new forms of international economic cooperation and for their realization needs qualified cadres. There is a lack of such cadres. In the first place this obstacle must be eliminated, not just for the needs of economic production units, but also for the needs of central agencies.

The beginning realization of direct contacts shows another negative phenomenon: an endeavor (which has already cropped up in some places) to fail to realize the technically-economically correct cooperation programs to the full and, essentially, to retain the former forms of scientific-technical cooperation, although this has so far failed to yield the expected results and thus cannot make any striking impact as an intensification factor.

The full development of direct relations, and particularly the successful functioning of international associations and enterprises, urgently need the restructuring of the economic mechanism of enterprise and supra-enterprise spheres, including the establishment of opportunities to compare efficiency as expressed in internationally comparable prices and so forth. [paragraph continues]

It is also becoming obvious that the basic principles of cooperating enterprises will have to be synchronized, particularly as regards their independence, their responsibility, their economic rules, and so forth. Without a successful solution of these problems within the framework of CEMA as an economic whole, it will be impossible to reach higher levels of cooperation.

QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES IMPOSED ON PLANTS

AU211633 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Measures To Raise the Quality of Czechoslovak Products; Demand for Speedy Rectification"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In harmony with Government Resolution No 338/1986 on measures to raise the quality of Czechoslovak products, the minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee decided to introduce quality control in some further enterprises of the production branches under the management of federal ministries.

A few days ago quality control teams from the CSSR People's Control Committee began work in the following organizations: the TESLA plant in Bratislava; the Jablunka plant of the ELEKTRO-PRAGA enterprise in Hlinsko; the SES works in Tlmace; the ELITEX plant in Tyniste nad Orlici; the KOVOSMALT works in Filakovo; the CHIRANA plant in Piestany; the TESLA plant in Piestany; the TATRA plant in Koprivnice; the CZM works in Strakonice; and soon they will also start work in the Engineering Works in Pisek. The quality check will continue until the reasons for introducing it disappear.

At the same time a special control regime has been imposed on the enterprises mentioned above. Among other things, under this regime the heads of organizations and other executive staff which organize, direct, and are responsible for product quality are no longer entitled to payments of annual bonuses and of a share in the economic results achieved by the organization. Their claim to these payments will be restored only with the agrement of the CSSR Committee of People's Control. The CSSR People's Control Committee has already introduced quality control in 15 enterprises under the management of federal ministries.

A further eight enterprises have now joined the ten which had received warning letters in April (sent to their directors by the minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee). The list of shortcomings in the quality of their products is accompanied by a request for speedy rectification -- particularly to eliminate the causes of these shortcomings in quality and adopt immediate measures to prevent bad-quality products from leaving the enterprise. The directors were simultaneously warned that should this not happen, that quality control would be introduced in their organization, with all the consequences following from a special control regime.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

AU161532 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul pp 1-2

["Report on the CSSR Government Session"]

[Text] At its session today the federal government discussed a variety of national economic issues and tasks connected with the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It dealt with the present situation in the fulfillment of plans for this year and discussed the draft plan for 1988. It also examined the draft of state budget of the Czechoslovak federation and the complex of state budgets of Czechoslovak federation and the complex of state budgets of Czechoslovakia for next year and some other questions.

After weighing all the important remarks, the federal government approved the draft law on the state enterprise which will be published on 18 July. At the same time it ordered that the proposals emerging during the public debate be evaluated and processed by 15 November to serve as a basis for the final form of the draft law on the state enterprise. Because of unfavorable results achieved in the national economy in the first half of this year, the government adopted specific measures to overcome the shortcomings in production and efficiency in all production-economic units that are not fulfilling plans. It decided to carry out checks of marketing provisions for output and to take measures to cut production where marketing provisions have not been ensured, and replace it with the production of goods that are in great demand. Plans for investment projects for which material and financial resources have not been created will be reviewed.

The federal government then also discussed and adopted the state plan of development of the national economy for next year which contains tasks for gradually overcoming the current shortcomings in economic development and for achieving the final goals of the Eight 5-Year Plan in future years.

The growth of the national income is to be achieved above all by an increase in social productivity of labor and by a further drop in the material and energy intensity of production. Industrial production will contribute decisively to the growth of the national income. The plan for the next year reckons with an increase in personal consumption of the population, growth of housing construction, and more measures for the protection of the environment basically in harmony with the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The government stressed the need to not exceed the limits of fuel and energy supplies, non-investment imports, and the necessity to observe the binding set rules of the wage regulations. In harmony with the decision of the 5th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the number of construction projects to be started will be reduced next year if compared with the limits set by the 5-year plan for next year. At the same time the government ordered the intensified continuation of the design preparations and supply provisions for the construction projects included in the ecological program.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 17th party congress, the federal government approved the proposal to improve the quality of the home market, of the work of shop networks and of public catering, including the proposal on the improvement of the management system. The measures in this area are directed toward the improvement of the general situation on the home market, achieving a more active role for shops in satisfying the demands of consumers and in improving the living standard of the population. They include specific tasks for improving deliveries to the domestic market both this year and the next. This particularly applies to textile goods and to footwear, where increased deliveries have been agreed on.

It is envisaged that export supplies will be increased and home production will be augmented in order to improve the supplies of electrotechnical and machinery goods. Individual sections of industry were told to propose by the end of this year concrete programs to remove shortages in certain types of goods. This and next year, special measures will be implemented for doing away with the obstacles that slow down the smooth operation of the market. This means increasing the authority of trade organizations in negotiating the supplies of goods from supply organizations, and making it possible to stimulate these supplies financially. [umozneni financni stimulace techto dodavek]. Prerequisites are being established for increasing the percentage of imported goods, and the trade's rights in pricing are being enhanced. The roads of goods to consumers will be simplified, the procurement of goods for commercial enterprises and large retail-trade units will be decentralized, their direct relations with producers will be expanded, and all this is meant to improve the offer of goods. Stricter sanctions will be introduced for the supply of poor-quality goods and the protection of the interests of the consumer. Reinforcement of this position is to be stressed.

Beginning with 1 January 1988, new principles of management in public catering will be applied. Their purpose is to improve the standard of restaurants and hotels and eliminate lossmaking in public catering. At the same time certain nontraditional forms of activities are to be introduced in this sector, such as economical renting to citizens [ekonomicky prenajom obcanom] and certain special connections [osobitne zapojenie].

Beginning with the next year, selected trade organizations will start to verify experimentally the new principles of the mechanism of management of the home market that are to reinforce the economic autonomy and responsibility of trade organizations, lead into the application of a full financial autonomy [khozraschotin] and the principle of self-financing. Financial economy will be basically changed, the system of management and planning will be simplified, and the rights and responsibilities of commercial enterprises and individual operation units will be enhanced. Direct and financial involvement of individuals and collectives in the attained economic results, in the quality of attendance and in services provided is to be intensified.

Those principles proceed from the adopted approach for the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia and the draft law on the state enterprise. They are aimed at strengthening the position of domestic trade in the reproduction process, at limiting the interference of central cross-section agencies in its basic proportions, and at activating the operation of market relations in our economy. The adopted measures create prerequisites for the solution of a number of other questions that come under the direct jurisdiction of national governments -- such as the improvement of shopping conditions, including the location of shopping networks, establishment of business hours, and other measures in the sphere of the trade policy.

The federal government also examined the draft of the state budget for the next year which will be submitted to the Federal Assembly for approval. The state budget for next year proceeds from the main tasks and the total budget outlook for 1986-1990 period. The developments in the national economy to date and the essential need to ensure balanced financial relations have made it necessary to reflect in the 1986 state budget certain measures for achieving savings and greater thrift in the production sphere, in capital investments, and in expenditures for social needs.

In connection with the assumed technical progress, the government also discussed the draft for the further specification of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of technical development and standardization for next year. This year we have to resolve 240 research and development tasks, more than 90 percent of which are oriented toward fulfilling the state target programs. The important thing is that the solution of these tasks is ensured better than in the preceding years by imports of apparatuses and technology from nonsocialist countries; this must be favorably reflected in the fulfillment of the program of scientific-technical progress. Also approved were a draft of the main tasks of the federal government and a draft of the plan of control activities of committees of people's control of the CSSR for the second half of this year.

The government also discussed the results of socialist competition in the fuel and energy industry in the past year and decided, after an agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions, on the awards of the Klement Gottwald Banner, the Soviet Miners' Banner, and Red Banners of the Federal Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions to the best working teams. The awards will be presented on the Day of Miners and Power Workers this year.

The collective of working people of the Ore Mines National Enterprise in Banska Bystrica will receive the Red Mining Banner; the collective of working people in the victorious February mine concern enterprise in Zaluzi near Litvinov will receive the Klement Gottwald Banner; the collective of working people in the Start [Nastup] mine concern enterprise in Tusimice will receive the Soviet Miners' Flag; the collectives of working people in the Julius Fucik mine concern enterprise in Petrvald, in the 9 May mine concern enterprise in Stonava, in the Nuclear Power Plant concern enterprise in Dukovany, in the North Moravian Gas Works concern enterprise in Ostrava, in the Energostroj Power Engineering concern enterprise in Chvaletice, and in the Crude Oil and Gas Industry concern in Bratislava will receive Red Flags of the Government and the Central Trade Union Council.

At the same time the federal government recommended to the president of the Republic to award high state distinction to outstanding workers on the Day of Miners and Power Workers.

The government also dealt with the handling of complaints and proposals proposed by citizens to state economic organs and organizations last year, and noted that in the recent period their number has increased. This reflects the reactivation of public life after the 17th CPCZ Congress. Serious shortcomings still prevail in the consistency and timely handling of complaints and their utilization for the solution of problems and malpractices to which citizens point. In this respect, the government has acknowledged information on the preparation of a draft law which will stress the importance of utilization of comments and complaints of working people and will impose strict sanctions for the inertia and inflexible attitude of those who deal with them.

The government also expressed agreement with the implementation of the comprehensive experiment in increasing of independence and responsibility of economic organizations for the effective development in the following production -- economic units: Heavy Engineering Works in Martin, the Czechoslovak Vzduchotechnicke (air - technical) Works in Milevsko, the Hutni Druhovyroba (metallurgical secondary production) Prague and the Bytex [household textiles] national enterprise in Liberec; in the Plastika enterprise in Nitra, the Gumarny Prveho Maya [1 May rubber works] in Puchov, (?Grafobal) in Skalice, the Slovak Technicke sklo (technical glass] works in Bratislava, the Tatrasvit in Svit and the Kapitan Nalepka Odevni [Captain Nalepka textiles] works in Presov.

The federal government also dealt at its session today with questions connected with the activity of the Czechoslovak State Bank and its tasks in the development of the national economy.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES REPORTED

8-11 July

AU161151 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 9 through 13 July report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page are specified in parentheses):

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented Matus Benyo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front, the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Bratislava on 8 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 July p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented Dr. Zdenek Roubal, leading physician of the Institute of National Health in Karlovy Vary, the Order of Labor in Prague. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 July p 2)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in attendance when CSSR party and state leader Gustav Husak received Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, in Prague on 9 July. In the evening the same day, Jakes met with Andrei in Slusovice. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 July p 1)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a ceremony honoring brigades of socialist labor in the construction sector, in Prague on 9 July. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 July p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended an aktiv of ranking personnel of the construction sphere, in Prague on 10 July. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 July, p 1)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, during his 2-day trip to southern Moravia, which ended on 10 July. During his visit there, Andrei met with Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 July p 2)

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, attended the inauguration of a new line of the Prague subway on 11 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 July p 2)

11-17 July

AU211426 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 12 through 17 July report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses):

Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, attended a party economic aktiv meeting on domestic market issues in Bratislava on 14 July. (Bratislava Domestic Service)

Miloslav Hruskovic and Ignac Janak, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, attended the presentation of an award to M. Valek, Slovak minister of culture, by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in Bratislava on 16 July. (Prague RUDE PRAVO Czech 17 Jul p 1)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, and Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, attended a national conference of agricultural functionaries in Prague on 15 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul p 1)

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 13 July. (Prague CTK English) He chaired a national meeting of secretaries of the party's regional committees and Prague and Bratislava City committees in Prague on 13 July. (Prague Domestic Czech). He received Alois Mock, Austrian vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 17 July. (Prague CTK English)

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 14 July. (Prague Domestic Czech)

Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, presented an award to Czech Deputy Premier Horcik in Prague on 15 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA Slovak 16 Jul p 2)

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, arrived in Banska Bystrica for a working visit on 15 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA Slovak 16 Jul p 2) On 16 July he arrived in Trenchin for a working visit. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul p 2)

Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received Robert Bret, PCF Central Committee member, in Prague on 17 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA Slovak 18 Jul p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest on 14 July (Budapest Domestic Hungarian); on the same day he conferred there with Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister (Budapest MTI English) and attended a dinner in his honor (Prague CTK English); on 15 July he conferred in Budapest with Hungarian Premier Karolyi Grosz (Prague CTK English), met with Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee general secretary (Budapest MTI English), and returned to Prague. (Prague Domestic Czech)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Alois Mock, Austrian vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 16 July. (Prague CTK English) In the evening of the same day he proposed a toast at a dinner in Mock's honor in Prague. (Prague CTK English) He conducted final talks with Mock in Prague on 17 July. (Prague Domestic Czech)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, received first deputy chairman of NOVOSTI Ivanko in Prague on 15 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul p 1) On 16 July he received Stefan Petrov, director general of SOFIAPRESS, and Jan Grzelak, director general of INTERPRES, in Prague. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, visited the Poldi SONP national enterprise in Kladno on 15 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul p 2) On 16 July he attended a working meeting on nuclear power plant construction in Mochovce. (Prague Domestic in Czech)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, attended the presentation of an award to Slovak Planning Commission Chairman Ferianec in Bratislava on 16 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul p 2)

Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Coammittee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, saw Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP PEC and Central Committee secretary, off at Prague airport on 12 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul p 2)

Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the party's Prague City Committee, attended the opening of a new Prague metro station on 12 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul p 2)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of defense, presented Lieutenant-General A. Matveyenko with the Order of the Red Star in Prague on 16 July. (Prague Domestic Slovak)

BRIEFS

BODA MEETS USSR OFFICIALS -- Miloslav Boda, labor and social affairs minister, and his delegation yesterday ended their 4-day visit to the Soviet Union. In Moscow Miloslav Boda had talks with Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, about a broad range of issues of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. He also met Ivan Gladkiy, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. They discussed the further development of cooperation in the field of labor and social policy between the corresponding state authorities of their countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 21 Jul 87 LD]

BENO VISITS EASTERN BOHEMIA -- Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, arrived in the East Bohemian Region today for a working visit. In a discussion with the district party official in Trutnov, he expressed interest in the ways of securing further advancement of the district, in the course of restructuring economic mechanism in enterprises so far, in organizing a public discussion about the bill of law on state enterprise, and in particular about the implementation of this year's planned tasks. Comrade Mikulas Beno emphasized that in the current period, the demands for the work of the primary party organizations in fulfilling congress conclusions and party resolutions are becoming greater. He said on the work of the district committee that it is necessary to reinforce the concrete help to those party organizations which are not meeting their tasks. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 21 Jul 87 LD]

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS LIBYAN POLITICIAN 17 JULY

AU2015O2 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [17 July] Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister, received Da'ud Suwaydan, first deputy secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, for a friendly talk. The exchange of views focused on mutually interesting international questions and on possibilities of further expanding the developed bilateral relations.

Herbert Krolikowski briefed the Libyan guest in detail on the peace initiative put forth by the Warsaw Pact states at the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee. It is now of central importance to eliminate the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. A corresponding agreement could bring about a change toward improving the climate on the continent and all over the world. The door to agreements on disarmament in other areas, too, would be opened, said Krolikowski.

Such a development -- which is actively supported by the GDR as well -- would also create favorable conditions for the elimination of regional hotbeds of conflict and for the solution of other urgent problems, no matter whether in the Middle East, in Africa, in the Mediterranean area, or in Latin America.

Da'ud Suwaydan reported on the Libyan people's efforts to consolidate the country's independence and to reject the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail. Both interlocutors agreed that every possibility has to be used to put peace on a stable and durable basis. The Libyan guest paid tribute to the corresponding efforts of the GDR and to the solidary support of the fraternal GDR people for the peoples that are struggling for their national independence and independent development.

Da'ud Suwaydan is staying in the GDR for political consultations at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Heinz-Dieter Winter. He had further talks with Werner Buschmann, chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Libyan Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and minister of light industry, and with Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Society.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent congratulations on the National Day of the Republic of Iraq to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. The telegram confirms the joint striving of both nations for mankind's peaceful future without a nuclear threat. Erich Honecker expresses his conviction that by further consolidating the relations, which are based on friendship and mutual respect, the two states and peoples are making a valuable contribution to safeguarding peace and to promoting detente and international cooperation.

SED OFFICIAL RECEIVES ANGOLAN PRODUCTION MINISTER

AU211407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee member, received for a friendly talk Castro Van-Dunem, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and minister of state of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] for production and economic coordination, in Berlin on Saturday [18 July]. Issues concerning economic cooperation between the two countries were at the center of the talks.

On the basis of the results of the sixth meeting of the GDR-PRA Joint Economic Committee, both sides stressed that the GDR's delivery of machines and equipment are of great significance for the development of Angola's national economy. On the other hand, Angola's deliveries, particularly that of coffee, are an important contribution to supplying the population of the GDR.

Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem spoke about the measures adopted by the most recent MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee session concerning the development of Angola's national economy up to 1990. Wolfgang Rauchfuss briefed his visitor on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The talk was attended by Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Mendez de Carvalho, PRA Ambassador to the GDR.

SED CC MESSAGE TO BRAZILIAN CP CONGRESS

AU201517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the delegates of the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Brazil [CPB], which opens today in Brasilia. It reads as follows:

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys most cordial militant greetings to the delegates of the Eighth CPB Congress and to all CPB members and congratulates them on the fact that for the first time in the party's 65-year history the highest forum of the Brazilian Communists is able to hold a congress under legal conditions.

The GDR Communists have followed with respect and sympathy the steadfast and sacrificial struggle of your party for the vital interests of the working people and for the reestablishment of democratic conditions in Brazil. Together with other democratic and patriotic forces, the Brazilian Communists are working for the defense of the country's national sovereignty against the imperialist dictate of debts and exploitation as well as for a progressive social alternative.

Your eighth congress takes place at a time when, in view of the danger of mankind's perishing in a nuclear inferno, the struggle for peace, security, and detente has become the most important questions of the present.

Remembering their pledge to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, the GDR is making every effort to help secure world peace on a lasting basis. With its policy of constructive dialogue with all forces of reason and realism the GDR is making an active contribution to reducing military confrontation and to peaceful cooperation of the peoples.

Realizing that strong socialism is the best guarantee of peace, the GDR working people are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with great dedication. We note with satisfaction that the traditional links between the communists of the GDR and Brazil are characterized by friendship, mutual respect, and internationalist solidarity. Together we are working for the development of constructive and mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Brazil.

Dear comrades, rest assured that the SED will continue to pay great attention to deepening the fraternal bonds between our parties in the spirit of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. We wish your party congress much success.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
General Secretary

SED DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT BRAZILIAN CP CONGRESS

AU201541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jul 87 p 6

[Wolfgang Gerth dispatch: "SED and CPB for Averting a Nuclear Inferno"]

[Text] Brasilia -- In a speech Johannes Chemnitzer [head of the SED delegation to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Brazil] conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR Communists to the delegates. He stressed that the Brazilian communists have proved to be true patriots and indomitable fighters for the interests of their country. The SED highly appreciates the Brazilian Communists' contribution to overcoming the pro-imperialist military dictatorship and to a democratic alternative in their country.

The speaker noted that the SED and the Communist Party of Brazil agree on the basic questions of mankind -- the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress. In view of the policy of arms buildup and confrontation of the most aggressive imperialist circles, nothing is more important than to averting the danger of a nuclear inferno through cooperation of all forces of peace, reason, and realism. The GDR expresses great appreciation for those Latin American states that -- like Brazil -- are trying to avert an open military aggression against Nicaragua and to find a just political solution to this conflict, Chemnitzer said.

BOEHME MEETS WITH FRG'S VOIGT 21 JULY

LD211943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Halle, 21 Jul (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk [area], today received Karsten D. Voigt, member of the SPD Executive and of the executive of the Social Democratic group in the FRG Bundestag, who is in the Halle Bezirk on a visit, for a friendly talk.

He briefed the guest on the achievements of all classes and sections of society of the republic's strongest industrial bezirk in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED party congress. "The first and most important question which occupies us is the securing of peace. It is closely connected with the further strengthening of socialism," said Hans-Joachim Boehme. He assessed the many initiatives of the workers as an expression of great trust in the party's policy. It is well understood that excellent results at the workplace are the best contribution to securing peace. In this connection, the first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive pointed to the great support for the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the independent contribution the GDR is making with its policy of dialogue for an international atmosphere of trust.

Hans-Joachim Boehme spoke of the appreciable economic and social results, of the work of the Bezirk party organizations, and the efforts to implement key technologies to bring about a high acceleration of labor productivity and efficiency in the economy. This is a vital precondition for consistent continuation of the policy of the main task. In the evening, Karsten Voigt visited Handel's house.

This afternoon, Karsten Voigt visited the Karl Marx party college in Berlin, and heard much about the aims, content, and methods of training at the college. On a tour around the building, he saw exhibition rooms for biotechnology, microelectronics-computer automation, and laser technology.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRG UNIVERSITY -- Prof Dr Richard Meier, president of the University of Saarland, and Prof Dr Lothar Rathmann, rector of the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, have signed in the Leipzig an agreement on cooperation which chiefly involves important sectors of theoretical and clinical medicine. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

PEASANTS DELEGATION TO FRG -- A delegation of the Central Executive of the GDR Peasants Mutual Aid Association (VDGB) participated in the FRG Peasants' Day 1987 celebrations in Aachen. The de egation comprised Klaus Fuegemann, member of the presidium and secretary of the VDGB Central Executive, and Hans Peter Kessin, chairman of the VDGB Rostock Bezirk executive and chairman of the Niendorf LPG plant. The VDGB representatives also visited agricultural enterprises and research institutions in Northern Rhenania-Westphalia. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 87 p 7 AU]

BROADCASTING AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- The broadcasting organizations of the GDR and Bulgaria signed a 2-year protocol for their further cooperation in Berlin today. It comprises an increased exchange of music and conversational programs and cooperation in radio plays. Comprehensive reporting of developments in the respective partner country is also envisioned. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Jul 87 LD]

DELEGATION TO DPRK -- On Wednesday [8 July] a delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Helmut Semmelmann, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department, wound up a study visit related to problems of the DPRK's agricultural policy. The delegation was received for talks by So Kwan-hui, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The delegation had many meetings with cooperative peasants, workers, and scientists working in the DPRK's socialist agriculture. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

KADAR SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC POLICY, REFORM

LD212100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1637 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Speech by Janos Kadar at Budapest Optical Works on 21 July -- recorded]

[Text] I would like first to speak about the international situation, without going into any detail. I would begin by describing the renewal program that is in progress -- which did not begin yesterday -- in the Soviet Union, and practically in the entire socialist world -- in our country too -- as a new factor in the international situation.

Such reforms are very important for the countries concerned, too. The Russian terms for the reforms in the Soviet Union have become virtually international. The guiding slogans proclaimed by the congress, the CPSU Congress, and the January plenum -- openness and realism -- also characterize these reforms in facing reality. Having given them a name, the Soviet Union is dealing with the issues, which they call reconstruction and acceleration, with enormous significance from the perspective of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist world.

As I have said, this is taking place everywhere, in China, in all socialist countries, depending on their circumstances and particular features. I consider the primary issue of the present international situation to be the energetic and resolute reform which has got under way in the socialist world for the renewal of socialism in order to satisfy the new, higher requirements, because this already has international repercussions. The fact that we are on this correct path will also influence world public opinion, and enhance in every way the attractiveness of socialism as a system. Its international significance also lies in that it has had an immediate effect on the international political situation, because the Soviet initiatives and the initiatives of other socialist countries, initiatives of the Warsaw Pact, have to a certain extent, brought new elements into the international situation.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have stepped forth with new security policy definitions that previously did not exist. They emphasize the principle of equal security, which demands realism from every side, and takes account of the security of every side, so there is no question of onesidedness. And they have come forward with proposals of such a type that is peace policy is now on the offensive. It is not possible now to simply sweep these propasals off the table, because from a certain viewpoint, they have come into being with consideration for the earlier Western standpoints and motives.

It is a question of a nuclear-free world, a more peaceful and safer world, so that this arms race, or madness, should finally be curbed. It should stop, and greater security should be created at a lower level of arms. And this Soviet, socialist attitude and position, and its effect on the international security situation, which already can be felt, gives hope to everyone who wants peace.

The stand gives its name to the situation, and in a certain sense it deals with the process over the course of which the situation has taken shape. Nowadays, very many people ask: Who is responsible for the country's present situation of debts? The responsibility is distributed very widely. It is not possible here to point to one person or one team as being responsible, because it was not clear to the authorities how long the new situation, the oil prices and everything ensuing from that, this meeting of circumstances [word indistinct] would last.

In these circumstances, our leadership planned from year to year a production development equivalent to the average CEMA level, and a growth of consumption too. This went on for a few years, and it emerged that the general circumstances, which had appeared to be transitory, were longer lasting; indeed, they were worsening, and then the situation arose where we really started to consume more than we produced. That is the situation.

And this is how we stand, this is the situation in which we presently find ourselves. In the judgement of the Central Committee -- it is clear to those who read this stand, and you obviously are acquainted with it, are studying it -- it is clear that this process, this slide in a bad direction is impermissible; it cannot go on, and we must change it. This is the aim of this resurgence program and all [words indistinct].

Now I would like to say something about the program. It seems, according to impressions hitherto, that the people greeted the program with understanding. They think it speaks openly, is about the true situation, and, that if (? this is the situation), then something must be done now so that this negative process does not continue. One part of this is that the country has got into debt; but in general, in internal work too, we have been stuck in the same positions -- I am talking about the country now.

Internal work has not been satisfactory, and the adaptation to external conditions was not satisfactory either. This process must be stopped; it must be turned around. We have spoken about part of this here earlier.

What really happened was that, in total, for a few years, the country consumed more than it produced. Then, we divided it up first, saying we would produce later what was to be divided. This cycle was repeated annually and, as usually happens, the plan for dividing up was always fulfilled; what is more, we over fulfilled it. As for production, it was hardly fulfilled, if that, and this always came out only at the end of the year, making the situation more difficult.

Well, this is the process we are talking about, and this must also be understood; we must not deny this either, but as a consequence of this, we must tackle things differently. And this is the aim served, say a fundamental orientation, by the position taken on 2 July by the Central Committee, a program for economic and social resurgence to get out of the present situation.

The orientations exist. They are quite important. The government program that will and must be the program to implement the Central Committee standpoint, will follow this.

And I say: after this, let there not be too many resurgence programs, as then people will get in a muddle by everyone declaring this resurgence program of ours. I think that everyone should have a program, starting out from ministries, enterprises, and teams -- everyone so to speak. But this must not be called a resurgence program, as was declared in the papers, but a work program, in the interests of implementing the basic programs.

And, as I was speaking to Comrade Grosz, he said that they would already be discussing this at last week's Council of Ministers' meeting -- that is how they would prepare the matter for the National Assembly session in September.

And I have already asked him to say that the individual ministries should not wait until the end of September, but that each one should now begin to work out their own tasks, starting out from this Central Committee position; that each ministry should know what lies in its own sphere; and that the coordination, if it does not correspond somewhere to the draft plan approved by the government, the National Assembly, this can be settled in 1 week, but we will not have lost months. This is how I interpret the program; that there is no need now for many, greatly publicized programs for resurgence. The government, and everyone who works, must think out their own plan of action.

And this is going on here -- as I have heard from you -- you have started already, and this is quite right, and attention must be paid to the matter. For nobody in the world knows a given enterprises as well as those people who live and work there, and manage it. This cannot really be done from above.

Incidentally, there are all sorts of speeches from time to time. There are such things as: Is the leading role of the party being asserted or not? This is a (?corporate) question -- this can be discussed. The Central Committee will deal with this question separately [words indistinct] I said to my circle of colleagues, after the November Central Committee session, that I think the leading role of the party is asserted. There are pluses and minuses, for everyone was waiting for this November session -- this is the positive part -- for from this, it seems that they think and feel the party has a leading role in the country. This is being asserted -- now what does the Central Committee decide? Then they were disappointed -- that it is not concrete enough -- well that must be done, by us, and so on and so forth. This is the minus, this kind of expecting a miracle, which must also cease, comrades -- this cannot go on like this. These things, pinpointed by the program for resurgence, these can only be realized and implemented if they are seriously dealt with everywhere. For there are things which must be solved by the government, but the government cannot solve what the enterprises cannot solve, and if the enterprise cannot solve them either, then the brigades must do it.

Now, about this matter. Well, I would like to speak without going into details, because perhaps this is not necessary -- everyone is dealing with this so-called program for resurgence. This truly does have a phase that, well, we must call it a stabilization phase, in which there are necessary things -- in this phase, public and population consumption must not increase. And there are many other things to do in this phase: Concentrating the tools available for investment in the appropriate place; employing the workforce in the appropriate place, as we maintain that a socialist society must guarantee the right to work, but by this we mean that the right to work must be guaranteed in places of effective employment, and this means regrouping -- this cannot be done differently -- and the tools for investment must be regrouped too.

Another aspect of this, of course, is that at the slightly overgrown institutes, institutions, supervisory organs, the size of the work force must also be examined. A characteristic of this phase must be differentiation, to use a foreign word, and this must be between enterprises and also between individuals.

By differentiation between enterprises we mean to say that the situation characteristic of the most recent period must really be changed, because it was characteristic of this period that we syphoned off profit from those that produced well in order to be able to maintain those that did not produce well. We must put an end to this, not in a panic, not in a flustered and confused manner but organically, yet extremely consistently and resolutely.

And we cannot keep alive the manufacture of such goods, or even such enterprises, which cannot manufacture productive goods that satisfy the present requirement at a suitable cost level, whether they are producing for the domestic market or for exports. We must differentiate.

In the same way, we must differentiate between people, because regrettably the situation is such -- and this also applies to our system in accordance with the practice that has developed -- that it maintains everybody: The vanguard worker who, by gathering all his strength produces far above what his duties demand -- because such people also exist and in no small numbers; the decent working man who achieves results; the average worker; and the weaker one; and finally, to put it bluntly, the one who does not pull the carriage with us. This one is also maintained. So we must differentiate between individuals, too.

And I have just spoken about this differentiation, between individuals, and about the general situation, in connection with this stabilization phase. But the signal points -- as you can see in this resolution -- beyond that, to where we want to go.

Now, for example, these taxes are also attracting a great deal of attention. The enterprise and the personal income tax -- these are what people are discussing most at the moment. And by the nature of things we are also devoting a lot of attention to personal taxation. So how should this be interpreted? Well, the purpose of the enterprise tax must be suitably prepared and suitably carried out in order that economic management may become clear and easy to survey. This is its number one goal: That it should be clear and easy to survey. Its second purpose and goal is to create better conditions for those working toward a productive trend. This should [words indistinct], and if it cannot work in this productive way then it should be more difficult for it to function. Those that are unable to work productively must be wound up, whether they are a sphere of activity or a whole enterprise. There is no other way out, comrades. This (?cannot be solved) merely by reading the scriptures and by agitation. This also means that those working toward the correct trend should be able to work in more favorable circumstances. In other words, that we should not stifle production itself with many different kinds of taxes, because this is the essence, even if the current year does not become any easier. And there will be many for whom the next year will not be any easier, but this is the purpose of this measure.

And now to income tax, personal income tax. What is involved here, comrades, is that, on the one hand, once we have got past certain difficulties, then we must open the way for those that work to be able to earn. This is not on today's or tomorrow's agenda, but this is not the last part of the concept. The person that works and participates in the creation of wealth and does his part should be able to earn, too. But of course it is also one aspect of the principle of sharing the public burdens, that the person earning much should also make a little contribution to the state expenditure. He should certainly make a greater contribution than the one making average or low earnings, not to mention the needy, because such people also exist, unfortunately: The infirm, the old that cannot work, etc. So this is also included in this basic standpoint.

So this certain personal income taxation will step in somehow, but the real [word indistinct] will come later, in the development phase when productive work will be able to unfold more freely, along with people's earnings, because that must also come.

So these are the significant features of our reforms. I do not want to go into greater detail. Unfortunately, there are also some unpleasant side-effects, unfortunately things have worked out this way, comrades -- I am once again talking about the country because it cannot be done any other way, and this is how things must be assessed.

What happened was that consumption took such a direction even during these few months that it exceeded the (?level) of production, and now we are also talking about a reduction of the budget deficit, because this is also a must; we cannot exceed certain limits. And this has proved to be unavoidable for other economic reasons, too.

And now, to return to what I have already said: This, of course, adversely affects the consumer. It cannot be said that if the price of something is (?raised) by 20 percent this is good for the consumer, because it is unpleasant. But this is connected with what I have said, that our leadship also made mistakes in certain years in that more money flowed out at times than should have been allowed.

So what are we to do now? Living standards have outstripped production. The standard of living is not so bad in Hungary. It is tolerable and it is possible to exist. The social question must of course be examined separately, because there are 200,000-300,000 people who must certainly be helped -- and this is contained in the concept -- because they cannot help themselves.

So it must be said that there is still enough from which a little must be sacrificed. People are now saying [words indistinct] and are pondering that there have been good resolutions in the past. We have heard it many times but we have not carried them out. That way of thinking is past.

This resolution must be carried out. There is no other option, no other way. There are some things that change slowly. Even the information organs always introduce [words indistinct] and aspects of spiritual life. They will change too, because nothing else can be done.

This must be implemented. What is the guarantee? The guarantee is whether we agree with this program and whether we want to seriously start implementing it. The leadership, the workers, in other words all working people [words indistict], and if everybody does his share then it can be implemented, and we can then implement it sooner than if we were still stumbling about and wondering what to do.

Within this question, I would like to mention the cadre policy to which you referred. We take this matter seriously. There has been some regrouping in a limited area. Regrouping, replenishment, and rejuvenation have also taken place, but of course the matter cannot stop there, because the implementation of this program must also entail the appropriate filtering of cadres. The advice here must be that the person who understands this program and is capable of doing something to implement it must work, and the person who cannot do this must be replaced. There is no other way in this question either. There is no other way.

I have also heard of changes in the size of the work force, including in your enterprise. There have been examples of this in the past. Some time ago the Gyoer factory was the first a few years ago to start something like this. [Words indistinct] everyone was against it. And how did this happen, comrades? Four hundred and fifty people were [words indistinct] and taken back to production. People were angry at that time, but 4 months later they were glad.

So now, with reference to cadres and (?work places) in general, we must demand their implementation. It cannot be put off any longer. And if someone is incapable of this or does not want this, then he should do something else, find some other employment. [words indistinct]

I left the question of the party to the last, because this also applies to the party and the party membership. It arises from the historic role -- it must be said -- of the party as the leading force of society. It applies to the party as a whole, and to all party members.

We must live, work, and struggle in such a way that the party should really be a leader and be in the vanguard. This must now be demanded of the party's membership. And if somebody does not stand up for this -- what am I to do with him? The party is a voluntary body; nobody is forced to be a member. Anyone who is a member has political and moral duties that must be fulfilled, as well as the party's program. We shall examine party work in order to be able to work with a smaller apparatus, perhaps, with fewer philosophical discussions, shorter sessions, less paper work and more efficiency. The most important thing is that our party should be among the people, because without that things cannot work out.

I think that we have not yet been able to make adequate use of the inherent energies of the socialist system. We have not been able to do this. Our system still has great resources in store, and the possibilities must be exploited well.

Of course, in the forefront our domestic work is of cardinal importance, and we must supplement this with suitable international activities in our cooperation with the socialist countries, and by building normal bilateral ties, economic ties and other ties. In this respect we are open.

I consider it very good that Comrade Grosz is our new prime minister. Hardly had he entered office then he was received in Moscow by Comrade Gorbachev and others. There were open, good, and comradely discussions, and it was stated there that our endeavours are common, solidarity is mutual, and if we can develop good cooperation then we -- as well as they -- will be able to achieve our goals sooner and in a better way. So we also have international background and support.

We want to democratize, to follow the path of reforms in the economic sphere. To put it in plain words, this is a new question and the socialist answer and solution must be found. This is the reform, if we want to use a different word. As many people as possible should be involved in decision-making, because when it comes to the implementation they will then regard it as partly their own decision and not one made up by someone -- I do not know who. This is the path we shall follow in the future as well.

DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GROSZ' MOSCOW VISIT

AU211503 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jul 87 p 1

[Editorial by Andras Banki: "Impulses"]

[Text] Our new Premier Karoly Grosz' first trip abroad was to Moscow. The aim of his trip -- as he told us in his interview on his return home -- was to introduce himself. All this signals in itself the importance we attribute to Hungarian-Soviet relations.

In the course of his friendly working visit, Karoly Grosz met with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Premier N. Ryzhkov. In addition to meeting each other personally, the talks provided a good opportunity for the sides to mutually inform one another about the new processes underway in their countries and to coordinate their principled-political views concerning the current tasks of socialist construction.

The fact that we live at a time when both countries want to reach a turning point in activity of socialist construction and in the unfolding of society's creative forces gave particular timeliness to the talks. Restructuring in the Soviet Union and implementing the program of social and economic stabilization and development in Hungary require a reform policy and reform measures that, in many respects, represents a break away from the old-fashioned concept of socialism previously in force, from the practice of social guidance, and from the rigid structure. At the same time, along with similarities, the concrete tasks and methods can be different, as a result of the particularities of the two countries. Thus, the exchange of experience and opinions can give new impulses to both sides. We can conclude with satisfaction that, at the talks, the Soviet leaders expressed their readiness to support our development program.

In the course of the talks, the two premiers dealt with several concrete areas of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. They agreed that there were still considerable areas that could be exploited to mutual advantage: Joint efforts should be made to expand the exchange of goods and modernize its structure, to establish mixed enterprises, to expand production specialization and cooperation -- particularly in science-demanding sectors of the economy -- and to increase cooperation in reconstructing our factories. Our economic relations with the Soviet Union are extremely important: deepening our cooperation and modernizing its mechanism could considerably contribute to the implementation of our stabilizing program.

Based on the agreements reached at the summit meeting of November 1986, Premier Karoly Grosz' talks in Moscow contributed to a more accelerated development of Hungarian-Soviet relations based on new forms of cooperation.

VARKONYI TALKS WITH FRG'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD212235 Budapest MTI in English 2139 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Bremen, July 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and his host, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FRG, discussed timely issues of the international situation, and bilateral relations, Tuesday in Bremen.

The sides devoted particular attention to the development of East-West relations, to the Soviet-American talks in progress in Geneva. They stressed that the agreement to be signed on medium- and shorter-range missiles would mean a qualitatively new step in the field of disarmament, and would firmly strengthen the security of our continent. Both sides reconfirmed the importance of furthering the Helsinki security and cooperation process, and supported the completion of the Vienna follow-up meeting with a substantial closing document.

The Hungarian foreign minister urged that the foreign ministers of the 35 countries attend the closing session of the Vienna follow-up meeting. Peter Varkonyi called attention to the proposal on the agenda of the UN general assembl session that deals with the establishment of a comprehensive international system of peace and security.

At the talks the sides discussed the opportunities of deepening bilateral relations and Hungarian-FRG cooperation. The sides were of the opinion that bilateral relations are developing well, and are free of problems. They stated that possibilities for extension and further development are given in numerous areas, and these have to be exploited. In this context they particularly stressed the development of economic cooperation.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE IRAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201234 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Iraq, Presidential Council President Karoly Nemeth sent a greetings telegram to President Saddam Husayn, and Premier Karoly Grosz expressed his good wishes in a telegram to First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES LONG-TERM LAND LAW, TRUST FUNDS

AU211158 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jul 87 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting -- The Government Program of Economic Development Is In Preparation -- Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference -- Law on Long-Term Leasehold of Land" -- in Budapest on 16 July]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [MAGYAR HIRLAP Correspondent] The land law formulated in the spring left open some issues in the regulation of land held in long-term leasehold. We heard that the government dealt with the implementation of the land law. How did the Council of Ministers settle this issue?

[Banyasz] It is true that the land law adopted by the National Assembly left it to the government to settle, by means of an appropriate implementation regulation, the various important detailed issues of this law. In the spirit of the law, the implementation regulations extensive consideration of the interests of long-term leaseholders. As is well known, according to the stipulations of this law, the long-term leasing of state and cooperative-owned land that is unsuitable for agricultural activity will cease as of September 1987, so these areas will become purchasable. If the purchaser takes it upon himself to farm an agriculturally unsuitable piece of land or to build a house on a plot suitable for this purpose, he may also ask for a loan. Long-term leasehold areas that are already built up will automatically become the property of the leaseholders. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZAVA Correspondent] The Council of Ministers proposed to the Presidential Council to modify the legislation governing the establishment of various trust funds. What is the essence of the changes?

[Banyasz] An increasing number of people are providing financial support for persons and communities that perform outstandingly well. At the same time, the relevant regulations, primarily the Civil Code Law No. 4 of 1959, do not yet recognize the legal status of these trust funds. [passage omitted]

It has become justified to regulate the establishment of trust funds and to introduce them into the Civil Code as legal entities. This will enable the managers of a trust fund to make use of the opportunities that follow from the fact that the funds are legal entities. [passage omitted]

GROSZ ATTENDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING 15 JULY

AU161229 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The board of directors of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce held an extended meeting on 14 July. At the session, they discussed the economic development program recently adopted by the MSZMP Central Committee and its tasks concerning the economy. Chairman Tamas Beck informed the board of directors about the Central Committee session.

In the spirit of the position adopted at its last presidium meeting, the body repeatedly stressed that the introduction of the tax reform required adequate preparation on the part of the economic units. Therefore, the drawing up of the final concept and the concrete decisions concerning taxation should not be delayed till the fourth quarter of the year. The body also stressed that the bulk of the conditions for solving the structural issues of industrial and agricultural production should be created from local resources. To achieve this, a reduction in central interference and an increase in the enterprises' scope for maneuvering are essential. The application of selective incentives and the strengthening of the moral factors of production are fundamental conditions for increasing performance.

Premier Karoly Grosz, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, Agricultural Minister Jeno Vancsa, and Lajos Koveskuti, chairman of the National Federal of Artisan Cooperatives also participated in the meeting and took the floor.

NEW HOT WATER SERVICE PRICE INCREASE AMENDED

LD202231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] In the Council of Ministers communique concerning price rises, the new fee for district hot water services was given incorrectly. The new price for the district hot water service per cubic meter is 17.40 forints, not 14.70 forints as stated earlier.

BRIEFS

USSR AUTO MINISTER VISITS -- Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Nikolay Pugin, Soviet minister of automobile industry, visited Hungary at the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The parties held talks on the opportunities for expanding cooperation in the vehicle industry. The parties will work out the methods for the joint manufacture of buses, passenger cars, and underground cars, as well as the ways for co-operation in producing the necessary robots and machine tools. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1505 GMT 20 Jul 87 LD]

EGYPTIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- Imre Szekacs, director general of the TESCO enterprise, and Egyptian Ambassador Fu'ad Hamdi 'Abd al-Fattah signed a work program for Hungarian-Egyptian technical and scientific cooperation for 1987-88 in Budapest. Present at the ceremony was Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega. The agreement will contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries by having Hungarian experts travel to Egypt and Egyptian experts train in Hungary. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

CSCE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT PLAN

LD212246 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 21 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, July 21 -- The memorandum of the Polish Government on decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe was the subject of a press conference organized at the Austria centre here today.

The document was presented by head of the Polish delegation to the CSCE Vienna meeting Ambassador Stanislaw Dabrowa.

Both the wide representation of the most significant world press agencies, papers, radio and TV from various states and the number and nature of questions testified to the great and business-like interest in Poland's proposals.

It is our intention, while presenting this plan, to contribute to disarmament, to the consolidation of security in Europe and to the increase of confidence, said Dabrowa. The materialization of the Jaruzelski Plan would result in decreasing military confrontation in Europe, and especially in preventing a possibility of a surprise attack.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S NIKONOV

Discusses Cooperation

LD211711 Warsaw PAP in English 1516 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC Viktor Nikonov, now on a working visit to Poland.

During the talk, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides discussed issues stemming from the implementation of the decisions of the 10th PUWP and 27th CPSU congresses, particularly those concerning further development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

Ends Visit

LD220130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Excerpt] A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Viktor Nikonov, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has ended its visit to our country. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC

Received by Jaruzelski

LD211643 Warsaw PAP in English 1513 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 -- PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic, now on an official friendly visit to this country.

During a cordial and friendly talk the two highly assessed cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia. They stressed the need to seek new forms which would contribute to its further broadening in all fields.

The talk also focused on experiences of Poland and Yugoslavia, and the PUWP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) in seeking the most effective ways of socialist building.

The two exchanged views on the key problems of the current international situation and the main direction of foreign policy pursued by both states. The Yugoslav guest expressed support for the Polish plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe.

The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Meets Malinowski, Messner

LD212148 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 -- On the second and last day of his official friendly visit to Poland today Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic had talks with Polish politicians.

Dizdarevic was received by Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski. The two stressed the positive role of animated contacts between the Polish Sejm and the Yugoslav Skupstina in the development of overall Polish-Yugoslav contacts. They pointed to the growing importance of parliaments in shaping international climate. Against this background Malinowski briefed Dizdarevic on the Polish initiative to hold in Warsaw a meeting of chairmen of parliaments of the states -- participants in the CSCE. The Yugoslav secretary assured the Polish side of his country's support for this initiative and readiness to participate in different stages of preparations for this meeting.

Also today Premier Zbigniew Messner received Raif Dizdarevic. During the meeting both sides discussed cooperation between the two countries, pointing to possibilities of its expansion in all fields by using new forms of collaboration. The talk also focused on main international issues with particular regard to debt problems and reduction of armaments.

During his visit and in talks with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Raif Dizdarevic discussed a broad range of issues related to Polish-Yugoslav bilateral relations and the current international situation.

Both ministers stated that Polish-Yugoslav relations were developing favourably. They pointed to the significance of top-level talks held during visits by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Belgrade in 1985 and president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) CC Vidoje Zarkovic to Warsaw in 1986, their inspiring role for overall relations and for defining prospects for cooperation.

During the talks, they stressed the importance of cooperation and exchange of experiences between the PUWP and LCY, and the need to continue regular political dialogue. Orzechowski was invited to pay a visit to Yugoslavia.

Both ministers highly sized up contacts and cooperation between Polish and Yugoslav state bodies and between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, social, political and vocational organizations, and between regions and towns.

They pointed to the need to seek new forms and to broaden contacts between young people of both states. They positively sized up tightening cooperation between the Polish and Yugoslav Foreign Ministries in bilateral issues and in the international arena.

Both ministers pointed to the good state of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia. They confirmed the need to look for new lines of its development. In this context they stressed the importance of the expansion and enrichment of co-production, production specialization and scientific-technological cooperation.

The two exchanged views on the current international situation and pointed to the contribution of the socialist states, non-aligned countries, democratic and peace forces and movements to the struggle for peace and security in the world and for international cooperation based on equal rights.

Orzechowski informed Dizdarevic on the main lines of the Polish foreign policy, Poland's activity for the consolidation of security in Europe and the world, the development of cooperation between states based on equal rights, the contribution to the implementation of the peace initiatives of the socialist states in tune with the settlements of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Berlin. He also characterized the assumptions of the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Dizdarevic expressed Yugoslavia's full support for the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Orzechowski highly assessed the importance and role of the non-aligned movement as an independent, autonomous factor of consolidating peace, developing international cooperation based on equal rights, and states' security, and also Yugoslavia's contribution to the activity of this movement. He expressed Poland's interest in deepening relations with non-aligned and developing states.

Orzechowski and his Yugoslav counterpart underscored the necessity to decidedly counteract the threat of nuclear annihilation, attempts to inspire arms race in new fields and transfer it to space. They came out for an urgent signing of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the liquidation of all American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and operational-tactical missiles in Europe, opening the road to the total freeing of this continent from nuclear weapons.

The two underlined that the condition necessary to preserve peace and deepen good-neighbourly cooperation on the European continent is the inviolability of borders and respect for the existing territorial-political order. They came out for the activation of the CSCE process, expanding it with disarmament problems, and enriching with new forms of political, economic and humanitarian cooperation.

Both ministers also analyzed the situation in various regions of the world, firmly came out for solving conflicts and hotbeds of tension solely by peaceful means, with full respect for the U.N. charter, international law, and especially the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Discussing the world's economic problems, the Polish and Yugoslav foreign ministers pointed to the necessity to restructure international economic relations, to base them on just and democratic foundations and to urgently solve the world debt problem.

The talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding typical of Polish-Yugoslav relations, confirmed the convergence or similarity of views on fundamental problems of contemporary times, creating good foundations for broadening Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in the international arena.

At the end of his visit to Poland, Raif Dizdarevic met with journalists. Answering a question about the international issues, he pointed to the significance of processes leading to detente in Europe and consolidation of security and to the removal of threats that are, unfortunately, still present, given the great concentration of military forces, particularly in central Europe.

"We always supported and welcomed with satisfaction everything that leads to reducing these forces, increasing security for all of us and creating more favourable atmosphere for peaceful cooperation. In this context, we believe that Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan has exactly such a meaning and constitutes Poland's constructive contribution to seeking roads to detente and reducing armaments in Europe. We can only support it, wishing it to become part of the European state and relations," Dizdarevic said.

Addresses Reporters

LD212241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Poland share the opinion of the other peace-loving forces that problems, either regional or global, cannot be dealt with by means of arms, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic told reporters here today at the end of a two-day official and friendly visit to Poland.

Recalling that Yugoslavia supports all initiatives to eliminate the threats with which the large concentrations of military forces in Europe and other parts of the world are fraught, Dizdarevic described the disarmament plan by Polish state and party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski as "Poland's constructive contribution to the easing of tension and disarmament in Europe."

The Yugoslav foreign secretary underlined, however, that it is essential to make a first step towards disarmament and not only towards an ending or control of armament.

During the visit to Warsaw, Dizdarevic had talks on the development of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues with his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski, Parliament President Roman Malinowski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. At the end of the visit, he also conferred with General Jaruzelski.

Dizdarevic told Yugoslav correspondents in Warsaw this evening that both sides stressed the need for joint efforts aimed at the promotion of good and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, primarily in the economic field. Describing Yugoslav-Polish economic cooperation as being at an enviably high level, he said that possibilities had been pointed out for its further promotion, primarily through long-term projects, industrial cooperation and joint ventures.

Dizdarevic invited Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski to visit Yugoslavia, and conveyed to him a similar invitation for Prime Minister Messner.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD211619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic ended his official and friendly visit to Poland today and left Warsaw for Belgrade by plane. While on the visit here he had talks with Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. These talks focused on Yugoslav-Polish cooperation and international problems. Raif Dizdarevic invited Minister Marian Ozechowski to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. A similar invitation was extended to Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner during the talks in the government headquarters this morning.

In addition to Premier Messner, Raif Dizdarevic was also received by Marshal Roman Malinowski and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. On all these occasions the two sides stressed that there exist good prospects for further developing Yugoslav-Polish relations.

USSR, CSSR, GDR LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY WISHES

LD211123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] On the occasion of the holiday of the rebirth of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner have received congratulatory telegrams from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; and also from Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal; and from Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

TRAVELERS FACE PROBLEMS AT HUNGARY-CSSR BORDER

LD212247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] An hour ago we had a telephone link with Budapest. Correspondent Tadeusz Samitowski was on the phone:

[Begin Samitowski recording] The difficulties facing our citizens traveling through Hungary from south to north are, unfortunately, multiplying.

It even seems that financial and customs authorities here are not taking seriously the need to return to Poles the dollar guarantee deposits charged when they enter Hungary. How else can one explain the fact that our citizens were refused reimbursement for the money they paid as deposits? This happened yesterday and today, as late as this afternoon. Is it because cash offices at the busiest border crossing on the Hungarian-Czech border did not have foreign currencies?

Some people had waited there with their families from yesterday morning until this afternoon, until the Hungarian customs officers responded to the intervention by the Polish Embassy. There were also incidents when Polish travelers had almost all their personal effects confiscated. I say almost all because two Poles who came to complain at our consulate in Budapest were only wearing sandals and shorts; at the border they were refused an interpreter and the right to contact the Polish Embassy. [end recording]

TWO SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVE IN GDYNIA PORT

LD211053 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Two Soviet ships, the "Grozny" and the "Slavny," have arrived in Gdynia on a friendship visit. Their crews and Admiral Vitaliy Lvanov, commander of the Baltic Fleet, were welcomed by Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, commander of the Navy. The guests will visit works enterprises, while residents of the tri-city and tourists will visit the Soviet ships.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLD 17 JULY MEETING

AU201556 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jul 87 p 2

[PAP report on a meeting of the PPR Council of Ministers held in Warsaw on 17 July]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with information on structural changes in the national economy.

In the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90, structural changes are considered one of the main conditions for attaining the strategic objective of the plan. Structural changes in our economy are directed at accelerating the development of those branches and sectors of the economy that produce improved and highly manufactured goods while simultaneously requiring low consumption of fuel, energy, and materials per unit of production. The use of designs and technologies that economize on materials and energy are preferred. The more efficient use of raw materials, especially those that are in short supply, is also preferred.

These changes are aimed at improving management efficiency and eliminating the barriers and obstacles to development that exist in our economy.

The results obtained in this area during 1986 and the current year indicate that the branch structure of industrial production is undergoing a positive change. The role of the following industries in total production is growing and developing rapidly: precision instruments, electrical engineering, engineering, and chemicals. The role of the fuel and energy and iron and steel industries is declining.

In agriculture structural changes are occurring in livestock and plant production, the supply of production inputs, and the development of the processing and storage of agricultural produce.

The Council of Ministers stressed the necessity of implementing the program for structural changes in the national economy in a consistent fashion.

Next the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with information on the extent to which enterprise 5-year and annual plans are in line with the provisions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and the Central Annual Plan for 1987.

To a large extent enterprise 5-year plans are geared toward the accomplishment of the goals and tasks set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan. Most enterprise plans take account of the need to increase exports and modernize production. This particularly applies to the production of highly manufactured goods and improving solutions pertaining to design and technology. It is projected that by 1990 the manufacture of about 10,000 obsolete products will cease and that about twice as many new products will be manufactured. Negative phenomena include insufficiently rapid progress in improving management efficiency. This is particularly true of the energy- and material-intensiveness of production, which results in an increased need for raw and other materials.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on government orders for the year 1988. The system of government orders, as a system enabling the government to influence economic processes, plays an effective role in stepping up production, promoting initiative and technological solutions, and eliminating market deficiencies. The resolution takes account of the experience that has been gained in the operation of government orders and of the provisions of the second stage of the economic reform. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers heard reports on the implementation of austerity and disciplinary measures in the national economy, especially those concerning the budget, that were recommended on 10 April. The reports were delivered by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Observance, Public Order, and Social Discipline; the minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers; and the finance minister.

Austerity measures have covered ministries and other central offices and institutions, local administration, and -- to a lesser extent thus far -- socialized enterprises and cooperative organizations. After 3 months the measures have produced significant results in the form of a reduction in the number of chauffeur-driven automobiles; their number has been reduced by more than one quarter at the central institution level and by 20 percent at the voivodship office level. The Minister of Transport has appropriately reduced the number of posts that entitle persons to have access to such vehicles. More than 5,000 telephones have been removed from use by offices and institutions. In addition, budget unit expenditure on business trips has been signficantly reduced; this includes a 20 percent reduction in expenditure on trips to Western states. In order to improve the services provided to citizens, the working hours of state administrative offices and some other organs have been tailored to meet local needs. The elimination of many unnecessary documents will raise the status of identity cards. In line with a Council of Ministers decision, there will be a reduction in the number of managerial posts in ministries and in some voivodship offices. The Council of Ministers decided that the chief, cast iron principle underlying such activity was to ensure that the functioning of the administration is in no way impaired and that no economies that are essentially cosmetic or purely for show are pushed through.

At the suggestion of the finance minister, a special account has been opened in which funds acquired from the application of austerity measures will be accumulated (the fifth department of the Polish National Bank in Warsaw, account number 1052-3825-139-35).

The chairman of the Council of Ministers called on enterprises, people's councils, cooperatives and their associations, and all organizational units to actively participate in the implementation of the austerity program and to transfer the funds that they obtain to this account. These funds will be used to improve social services, and to meet the needs of health care and education in particular.

The Council of Ministers stressed not only the economic but also the ethical and social aspect of austerity and disciplinary measures. The wasting of social resources that still occurs in some areas of our economic and social life arouses strong and justified criticism on the part of citizens. The Council of Ministers stressed the need for consistent and systematic action aimed at improving efficiency in the entire national economy; this applies, inter alia, to the more efficient use of means of transportation. The government will periodically review the implementation of the austerity program.

The Council of Ministers adopted the draft plan for implementing the decisions of the joint session of the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium and the 17 June Sejm resolution on ensuring the further development of agriculture and food production and on making Poland self-sufficient in food.

The main tasks of the plan include devising the necessary economic mechanisms to ensure the profitability of food production and the effective implementation of investments throughout food production. That is why the issues of farming and food production will be given greater attention during the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform so that the effectiveness of economic instruments can be increased. Better supplies of production equipment, fuels, and electric power to farming are important elements of the plan. Another intention is to carry out a detailed evaluation of our potential to increase the production and supplies of farm machines, mechanical equipment, and spare parts for farming. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers studied the evaluation of work safety and hygiene and the report on the 1986 activities of the State Labor Inspectorate.

We spent almost Z250 billion on improvements in working conditions, and this was over 40 percent more than in 1986.

Efforts were intensified to improve working conditions. The activities of the State Labor Inspectorate covered almost 35,000 plants, in which about 50,000 control checks were carried out. Main attention was devoted to work of women and youngsters and to plants presenting special hazards to health. As a result of control checks, about 38,000 orders were issued to eliminate dangers to work and health and to improve hygiene and sanitary conditions and over 134,000 various shortcomings and irregularities were removed. The number of accidents, especially of fatal accidents and permanent bodily injuries, were reduced. The number of workers employed under particularly harmful conditions went down by 50 percent compared with 1986. This includes a 50-percent decrease in the number of workers at jobs affected by carbon dioxide and asbestos dust. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on eliminating the damage caused by floods last May.

The necessary fiscal and material assistance will be provided for southern voivodships, which suffered the greatest losses through the spring floods.

This year Z4 billion and next year Z8.5 billion will be provided for this purpose. Aside from this, the State Insurance Bureau will pay out about Z6 billion to those victims of floods who suffered material losses. State budget special subsidies will be provided to pay the units of the Ministries of Construction, Communications, Environmental Protection, and so on for repairing floods damage. Material assistance will include additional supplies of construction materials and mechanical equipment needed in the reconstruction and repair of buildings, communal facilities, roads, and communications.

The Council of Ministers instructed the heads of departments concerned to effectively solve problems connected with rapidly removing flood damage.

SEJM REPORT ON OFFICE OF CIVIC OMBUDSMAN

AU201339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 87 p 6

["Theses" of a report by the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice at the 16 July Sejm session in Warsaw. "Bill on Ombudsman for Civic Affairs"]

[Text] -- As we commence work on the final shape of the bill on the office of ombudsman for civic affairs, we already have behind us the fruits of the Sejm floor debate, which has fully confirmed the purposefulness of this new institution.

-- At the basis of appointing an ombudsman for civic affairs lies the idea that the ombudsman has no right to masterfully encroach upon the powers of bodies that already exist. On the other hand, he does have the right to forward recommendations on how they should function. He also has the right to assess the results of decisions taken by these bodies and present appropriate conclusions, with the possibility of submitting ensuing matters to the Government Presidium.

-- The bill calls for broad help and cooperation between the ombudsman and all the bodies the ombudsman considers qualified to deal with the subject at hand. This will increase the guarantee that state bodies function in accordance with the law and will strengthen the Sejm's position in such an important sphere as the protection of civil rights.

-- The bill defines the qualities an ombudsman must have. These include a high degree of social and ethical sensitivity, legal knowledge, professional experience, and social energy.

-- The ombudsman will be an organ of the Sejm, appointed by the Sejm and responsible only to the Sejm. The scope of the ombudsman's Sejm duties is defined by a duty roster contained in the bill and by other clauses therein.

-- In his work, the ombudsman is independent of all other state bodies, and his independence will be subject to state control.

-- All issues and all citizens have equal access to the ombudsman, and only he, by virtue of the confidence vested in him, will decide which issue he is to deal with and by which of the methods laid down in the bill.

-- The ombudsman commences statutory activity on someone's motion or on his own initiative. Citizens have priority in presenting motions, for it is their rights and liberties that the ombudsman is guarding.

-- The ombudsman may freely choose the mode of action. He may also decide not to proceed with a particular case.

-- If the ombudsman determines that the rights and liberties of citizens have been violated, he has broad powers at his disposal. His powers in such cases have been expanded by the possibility of initiating court proceedings in civil cases, including those stemming from labor contracts; penal cases; administrative cases; and petty offenses.

-- The ombudsman reserves the right to assess every case not only from the point of view of its legality, but also from the point of view of the principles of coexistence and social justice.

-- The ombudsman should not limit himself to investigating individual cases brought by the citizen. If he determines a repetition of deviations, he may approach the relevant authorities and suggest that methods of dealing with collective matters be improved.

-- It is suggested that the bill become law on 2 January 1988, but the ombudsman himself should be apointed no later than 2 December 1987.

JOINT SEJM, GOVERNMENT SESSION MEETS 13 JULY

LD131521 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- Sejm and Government Presidia held a joint meeting today, chaired by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

The Presidia evaluated the implementation of arrangements adopted during their meeting in 1986 and stressed the progress in cooperation aimed at the fulfilment of Sejm and Government's constitutional functions and their coresponsibility for the appropriate implementation of strategy of the country's socio-economic development.

The Presidia also discussed the need for the adjustment of the scope and forms of cooperation to the system of functioning of authority bodies and the central state administration which will undergo changes in the course of introduction of the second stage of the economic reform. Attention was focused on the need for reaction on the part of state administration of all levels to deputies' motions and postulates.

The session reviewed government's legislative plans linked with the implementation of the second stage of economic reform and a general plan of Sejm meetings between October 1987 and September 1988. The Presidia stressed the importance of the practice of annual meetings of both bodies for the government of the efficiency of cooperation between the Sejm and the Government.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD180336 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Consultative Council attached to the president of the Council of State is holding its 4th session here today, presided over by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The council is continuing the discussion started at its previous meeting on a document headlined "From Diagnosis to Action" which was prepared by Professor Jan Szczepanski. The document constitutes an appraisal of Polish contemporary realities and political and economic conclusions stemming from this. Some 20 persons are expected to speak in the discussion.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION

AU151326 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Zaneta Semprich article: "Two Years of the Law on Preventing Drug Addiction -- The Struggle To Live"]

[Excerpts] We can only estimate the number of drug addicts in our country, taking into account, among other things, the number of deaths, health service data, and militia reports, and we estimate that we have no more than 200,000 addicts. [passage omitted] What is to be done to protect new age groups of young people against drug addiction? [passage omitted] At present four voivodships have organized comprehensive, specialized and, it seems, effective assistance for drug addicts. Whether more such assistance will be organized depends on the local authorities.

Altogether 39 clinics all over the country continue to treat drug addicts, 125 persons can be treated simultaneously at detoxication centers, and 650 persons can stay at rehabilitation centers. In addition, we have 25 consultation points, two hostels, four laboratories to identify various drugs, and medical and rehabilitation units in prisons, in which 513 drug addicts were treated last year. This data shows that, despite our health service's rather modest resources, the personnel in charge of treatment for drug addicts is quite numerous and skilled. [passage omitted]

However, drug addicts have to wait a long time for admission into medical facilities, and the reason for this is not only a lack of vacancies, but also some measure of poor organization and coordination in various antidrug units. That is why when demanding more vacancies, clinics, and centers, we should also demand that the existing vacancies and facilities must be fully exploited and made accessible to patients. [passage omitted]

Some people believe that a radical elimination of poppy cultivation from our farming will be a decisive factor in reducing the number of drug addicts. Is this really true? At present, the state provides considerable funds (Z91.6 million last year) to buy out the poppy straw and continues to curb poppy and hemp cultivation, which was reduced to 4,200 hectares last year. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare tightened the conditions under which drugs can be prescribed, stored, and transported, and the health service continues to strictly observe these rules. This is attested to by the fact that checks carried out by the prosecuting bodies have uncovered no serious transgressions in this regard.

There is still smuggling, but fortunately our customs officers, who are well trained, have still not encountered any large-scale smuggling of drugs. Only three attempts to smuggle several kilograms of hashish and Indian hemp were recorded in 1986. That is why our customs officers focus their attention on eliminating medicines that contain narcotic-like substances and that are regarded as harmful under the rules issued by the minister of health. Only last year 1.5 tonnes of such medicines were intercepted. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of Education and Upbringing and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education continue to devote attention to drug addiction among young people. Educational units have taken special care of 6,774 very young and very small persons, for whom 276 social therapy teams, 100 therapeutic rooms, 161 therapeutic clubs, and 175 special classrooms were organized. In university-type schools and in academic centers self-defense groups continue to be set up comprising persons who are unable to cope with personal and emotional problems. These measures continue to be supported by university youth organizations trying to propagate new interests in life, aspirations, and plans. The same idea has inspired the Young People's Movement To Combat Drug Addiction (MONAR) to set up the center of "pure hearts."

Can we hope for speedy results from all these measures? Certainly not; but these measures are necessary, and probably most important at the moment. It is a good thing tht new centers with new concepts continue to be set up and that the social defense movement continues to develop.

Treatment, control over drugs, and prevention -- these are the basic principles of the law on preventing drug addiction which was passed 2 years ago. This is the first Polish legal enactment of such great importance, one tht comprehensively defines the principles of preventing and countering that dangerous phenomenon. In line with a relevant decision, the Council of Ministers Commission for Prevention of Drug Addiction should control the implementation of that law every year. The most recent control check shows that the number of young people reaching out for drugs for the first time is going down, but that premature satisfaction is still out of place. [passage omitted]

RZECZYWISTOSC ON EFFORTS TO HELP DRUG ADDICTS

AU211429 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 5 Jul 87 pp 8, 9

[Magdalena Makulicz: "Poppy Parents"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Parents of drug addicts organized their first official meeting in September 1985, and this was how the Society of Parents and Friends of Drug Addicts came into being. Last May the society gave its first press conference in the hall of the academic cultural center on Mazowiecka Street. Only three parents were bold enough to sit at the chairman's table and a small number of other paents took their places together with journalists at the back of the hall. [passage omitted]

In 1985 there were 16,675 registered drug addicts who came into conflict with the law and about 500 members of the Society of Parents and Friends of Drug Addicts, although the society is active countrywide. Only these 500 parents were bold enough to speak openly about their worries. Others kept in the dark because of strong feelings of guilt and shame vis-a-vis so-called public opinion.

People generally believe that drug addicts come from pathological families and that if parents are not alcoholics or criminals, in the best case they must be well off but devoid of any moral values. However, scientific research has established that drug addicts hail from very different families, and that reasons for drug taking are still not quite clear. [passage omitted]

The Society of Parents and Friends of Drug Addicts promotes self-help. Parents help one another financially and supply clothing. They know very well what it means when their children return home almost naked because they sold all their clothes in order to buy drugs, and their parents had no more money to buy them new clothes. [passage omitted]

Assistance for drug addicts and their families is a question of life or death to the parents of addicts, but it is only a question of wonder to government officials, who usually offer verbal promises. Last December representatives of the society met with Vice Premier Gertych, who promised to look into the problem of curbing access to drugs, of settling the issue of jobs for cured addicts, of training them for trades and professions, and so on. All this was supposed to be tackled by special commissions, but the rumor has it that they have still not been set up.

A few years ago the Young People's Movement To Combat Drug Addiction (MONAR) suggested to the Ministry of Education and Upbringing that teachers should be trained in matters of drug addiction. Although the ministry agreed to do this, no such training has so far been undertaken because... teachers have still not been officially allowed to visit MONAR centers. [passage omitted]

The Sejm resolution passed on 18 June 1986 obliges all institutions to actively support measures to prevent drug addiction. One such measure is to create conditions for effective activities by social organizations, but parents of drug addicts know of almost no institution that observes this resolution in practice. [passage omitted]

The Drug Addiction Prevention Fund now totals about Z4 billion, of which the society has so far received Z22.4 million to be used for congresses and small publications. There is no money to rent an apartment for at least one regular worker (drug addicts' parents doing volutionary work for the society have to keep on leaving their jobs all the time, and this worsens their material and job situation), let alone money to assist those most afflicted or to pay for funerals.

It is not without bitterness that members of the society speak about the ways the fund is used: About Z168 million is used for scientific research, Z68 million for development of the medical base, and only Z274,000 for assistance to drug addicts and their families. It also happens that funds assigned for construction of new detoxication units are used by hospitals to finance investments that have nothing to do with drug cures. [passage omitted]

Drug addicts have no insurance. It is true that they are not charged for detoxicating treatment, but every time they stay in a hospital their parents have to pay for it. Without additional treatment, a day in a hospital costs about Z2,500-3,000, and this charge must be met by those who are in any case on the brink of financial ruin. Members of the society think that children who are drug addicts should be given free medical care and that one of the parents (most often a single mother) should be enabled to take leave from work to attend to the upbringing of the child addict in a situation in which medical experts think that a change in the environment may help the child to abandon drug addiction.

We spend much effort and money to help drug addicts to return to the community. However, those who are adjudged as cured are left to their own devices when they are released from rehabilitation centers. Consequently, they have difficulties with finding jobs, and even if they find them, the atmosphere of sensation that arises immediately about them often forces them to go elsewhere, a circumstance that may lead them back to addiction.

Parents of former addicts realize that employing them is a risk, but that employment is the only way to rehabilitate them to society. That is why such parents think that an organized system of employing former addicts should be set up.

A lady clad in black who was at the press conference said that drug addicts should not be treated as work shirkers. She continued: During his stay in a detoxication camp my son was summoned before a lay court. I hastened to make the necessary depositions and was told that the case would be postponed. Nevertheless I was soon informed that my son was sentenced to a fine of Z40,000. [passage omitted] Eventually my daughter was able to pay this fine, but my son has been registered as not working. He must now try to get a job, otherwise he will have to go to jail for 3 months or pay another fine. Is this logical or just? [passage omitted]

As for military service, parents present at the press conference avowed that, unlike other parents, they do not intend to have their sons exempted from this service. On the contrary, some young men take drugs for the first time precisely to be able to avoid military service. An appropriate certificate from a psychological health clinic exempts them from this service or postpones it. Parents at the press conference took the view that drug addiction should not be a reason for exemption from military service because present regulations only encourage the development of this addiction. If necessary, special military units should be set up for drug addicts. However, avoiding the issue as is the present practice is out of the question!

A young journalist's question about evidence that drug trafficking gangs exist in Poland produced a new wave of bitter complaints, mostly against criminal investigation organs. The number of drug addicts continues to grow and trade in drugs continues to prosper better and better. A centimeter unit of "pot" costs now Z350-400. Since an addict needs usually about seven such units a day, he has to pay over Z20,000 for them. It is always the same persons, known to the militia, who traffic in drugs.

Parents from the Society of Parents and Friends of Drug Addicts asked: How is this possible? The militia detains small fry -- street sellers -- but those who are at the top and earn fortunes always elude arrest. It is common knowledge that there are about 500 drug dens in Warsaw. Why is it that they can operate?

One of the mothers present at the press conference said: I live in Saska Kepa in Warsaw. Next to me there is a drug den, which, as the militia knows, has been open for years. Its owner not only produces drugs, but probably receives them from outside suppliers as well. His clients become younger and younger with each passing year. Please tell me why all this is being allowed?

Why is it that when drug addicts are detained their families are not informed? Why is it that adults and order keeping forces pay no attention to children who loiter about the Central Station for drug purposes and stand at the automated playing machines until very late at night? Why is it that individual Militia Commands have still not set up special units to fight drug addiction? Parents of drug addicts asked more of such questions at the press conference.

You can count proceedings against drug traffickers on your fingers. Three quarters of court trials relating to drug addiction concern poppy cultivation without a permit. Is it out of place that this state of affairs produces bitterness among the people to whom the problem of dangers facing children and youngsters is not a matter of indifference? [passage omitted]

DOUBTS ABOUT CHANGES IN SOCIALISM VIEWED

AU201849 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jul 87 p 3

[Artur Bodnar article: "Dispute About Changes in Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The present changes in socialism continue to arouse various doubts and concern because the reorganization of many fields of social relations undermines people's interests and ideas of what is socially allowed. Another reason for those doubts and concern is solidified collective awareness, especially in the area of ideology: People find it very difficult to part from their ideas even if they can plainly see that the road along which the desired results of public and personal issues can be achieved has to be changed. [passage omitted]

The reforms we want to carry out in 1988 have been in operation in China for the past few years and continue to be regarded there as the only road to China's modernization. Still, these reforms continue to be opposed by ardent adversaries known as traditionalists, who proclaim that present events in China amount to "treading the road to capitalism." The Chinese press continues to point to the social damage wrought by such extreme left-wing thinking among cadres. [passage omitted]

As for Soviet traditionalists, they continue to ask similar questions as those asked by some people in Poland. Does not our transformation, they ask, amount to departure from the foundations of socialism or at least to their weakening? [passage omitted]

Traditionalists defend the old economic and political order, present structures, preferences, and privileges. However, the problem is that at the moment these preferences and privileges apply to work forces that are less efficient, to inflated plant managements and administrations, and to spurious criteria in line with which the performance of workers and citizens is evaluated. Under our conditions this means that the many existing concessions and subsidies have to be paid for by consumers and by those more efficient enterprises on which raconian taxation is imposed. [passage omitted]

Traditionalists have their social base in those communities that rely on state assistance in the form of concessions and subsidies, that live on the funds of social insurance, and that produce the burden of the results of the crisis. The latter include mostly office workers and not many workers. Traditionalits' positions in Poland are now weaker because they are aware of the fact that many progressive changes that have taken place in our country are irreversible. However, at times, they continue to defend the just cause when some economists and reformers deny the politicians the right to control their ideas and actions and when they question the state's responsbility for the standards of social justice and for equality of opportunities, especially insofar as the young generation is concerned.

Reformers revoke the social interests and ideas that are different from those of traditionalists. In Poland reformers enjoy a strong social support from highly skilled workers, the young intelligentsia, and segments of the workers class.

According to the findings of the Public Opinion Research Main Center, every fifth respondent thinks it is impossible to reconcile radical economic reforms with socialism, but every second or third respondent thinks that the economic reform is the reason for our successful fight against the crisis. This means that some Poles think that we could never improve the situation from the period of martial law to any telling effect without the economic reform, while some (mainly workers from the socialized sector) think that reforming actions cannot accord with stereotype socialism. Such are the results of the force of tradition and habits.

In its general context socialism eliminates exploitation of other people's work, but, in my view, in some areas it allows for capitalist organizations as has been positively demonstrated by some private enterprises. All the same, society is rightly critical of these features. On the other hand, it has been only rarely explained to people that within the framework of state ownership there exists socialist forms of exploitation -- in this case collective exploitation -- in that some workers collectives exist and often handsomely prosper at the expense of other groups that are more efficient and productive. It is unfortunate that the scale of this phenomenon is still large and that traditionalists do not consider it as something reprehensible. [passage omitted]

Some people say that the next 3 years will decide how far our economy will be reformed in the nineties. The same applies to politics to a great extent. Our people are tired and want stability, but they also want the completion of the present reform of the economy and the state. This is my personal view.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED -- On 13 July State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski received in an audience at the Belvedere Palace Constantin Ailianos, amabassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 87 p 3 AU] On 13 July State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski received Edward Polanski, newly appointed PPR ambassador to Venezuela, and Alojzy Bartoszek, newly appointed ambassador to Canada. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 87 p 2 AU] On 13 July Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received Augusto Heber Wild Aycaguer, newly appointed ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who was on a visit prior to taking up his post. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU WELCOMES LCY'S KRUNIC IN CONSTANTA

AU221045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, an LCY delegation from Yugoslavia led by Comrade Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in our country today on an official visit of friendship.

The fresh Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue continues the rich tradition of meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries which, each time, went down as events of utmost importance in the development and intensification of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia, and between our neighboring and friendly peoples.

The visit is also an expression of the common desire to give a fresh impetus to Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation both at the bilateral and the international level to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

The arrival ceremony took place at Kogalniceanu Airport in Constanta which was festively adorned. On stepping down from the plane, Comrade Bosko Krunic and the other LCY delegation members were warmly welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two party leaders shook hands in a friendly way.

The LCY delegation includes Comrades Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other officials.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Comrades Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Cornel Pacoste, Ion Stoian, Silviu Curticeanu, and other officials.

An honor guard made up of sailors of our Armed Forces presented arms. The national anthems of the SFRY and of the SR of Romania were played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Bosko Krunic reviewed the guard of honor. A group of Pioneers presented beautiful flowers to the two party leaders.

From the airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Bosko Krunic, along with the Romanian and Yugoslav officials, left by helicopter for the residence of the Yugoslav guests and Neptun resort.

At the residence, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Bosko Krunic conferred in a warm comradely atmosphere.

JOINT CSSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU211239 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 21 Jul 87

["Romania and Czechoslovakia Develop Steadily Traditional Relations of Friendship and Multilateral Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, July 21, 1987 -- It is 39 years now since the signing on July 21, 1948 of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Czechoslovakia and 19 years since the signing of the new treaty (August 16, 1968). Both the first treaty, signed soon after the political power was taken over in the two countries by the working class, and the second one, signed in conditions brought about by the achievements of the two countries in building the socialist system, gave new impetus and opened up wide vistas to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples.

A survey of these relations, occasioned by the observance of these anniversaries emphasizes the outstanding contribution of the meetings and talks between the two countries' party and state leaders -- Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak -- that gave new dimensions to the relations of close friendship and collaboration on multiple planes, based on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

An important place in the bilateral relations is held by the commercial exchanges that have continuously grown and diversified. In 1960 - 1985 alone, the volume of mutual goods deliveries has grown some fourfold, with important changes come about in the structure of deliveries. For instance, the products of machine-building hold a share of over 50 per cent in deliveries both ways. The economic relations between Romanian and Czechoslovakia have grown more and more. A passage has been recorded in recent years from traditional forms to modern forms of collaboration and specialization in production, especially in machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, in chemistry and other domains of interest for both partners. Czechoslovakia is currently one of the major commercial partners among the over 150 countries with which Romania promotes economic relations.

In the current five-year period (1986 - 1990), according to the long-term commercial accord signed in Prague, the volume of Romanian-Czechoslovak commercial exchanges will grow by over 35 per cent, concomitant with the accentuation of the activity of cooperation and specialization in production, especially in the peak branches. Collaboration has grown in technology, science, education, arts and culture, in other sectors of activity.

Romania and Czechoslovakia make a contribution on an international plane to the efforts for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, working for the removal of the nuclear danger, for the consolidation of peace and security, for the development of fruitful collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The anniversary of today is an opportunity of mutual satisfaction, of reiteration of the confidence that the traditional links of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia will amplify and diversify continuously, which meets the interests of both countries and peoples, equally accounting for an important contribution to the increase of the force and appeal of socialism in the world, to the general cause of peace and collaboration internationally.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU211824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/7/1987 -- On July 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received at Neptun Major-General Domkat Ya Bali, minister of defence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, now on a visit to Romania.

Thanking for having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest conveyed him a message from the Nigerian head of state, Major-General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which expresses warm wishes of good health and happiness as well as the willingness to boost the Romanian-Nigerian collaboration in various fields of activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed the Nigerian head of state warm greetings and best wishes. Romania's president assessed that the Nigerian defence minister's visit fell within the context of the good ties between the two countries and expressed his conviction that they would steadily develop in future, in the mutual interest, in the interests of the cause of peace and collaboration worldwide.

During the talks it was highlighted that the economic potential of the two countries offered multifarious possibilities for the growth of mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and Nigeria on the basis of long-term agreements apt to impart stability and prospects to the Romanian-Nigerian relations.

While approaching aspects of the current international life, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, under the circumstances, which are particularly serious and complex, further action should be taken to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, cut conventional weapons, troops and military spending, conducive to saving financial resources which could be used for the free, independent development of all peoples on the road of economic and social progress, especially of the developing countries.

The interview was attended by Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZAIRIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL

AU211754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/7/1987 -- Tuesday, July 21, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Kayinga Onsindal, state commissioner for agriculture of the Republic of Zaire, now on a visit to Romania, at the seaside resort of Neptun.

The Zairian minister showed that he had the pleasant mission to convey cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as his feelings of esteem and friendship, and to the Romanian people wishes of welfare and happiness.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed in his turn best wishes of good health and success to the president of the Republic of Zaire as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Zairian people.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Zaire, with emphasis on the decisive contribution of summit dialogue to their further expansion and diversification. In the context, reference was also made to the fruitful results of the official good-will visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the Republic of Zaire, which opened new prospects to the many-sided development of Romanian-Zairian links.

Stress was laid on the existing possibilities of amplifying Romanian-Zairian ties in economic, technical-scientific and other spheres, in the interests and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among all the peoples of the world. Questions were approached with regard to the expansion of collaboration between Romania and Zaire in agriculture.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture of Romania.

PERUVIAN SENATE SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS GIOSAN

AU171633 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1328 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1987 -- On 17 July Nicolae Giosan, chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly, received Raul Acosta Rengifo, first secretary of the Senate of the Republic of Peru, member of the Senatorial Committee for Agriculture, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides exchanged information on the activities of the legislative forums in the two countries, pointing out their role in the development and diversification of the Romanian-Peruvian relations of friendship and collaboration. They also pointed out the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Peru can make to the general effort of setting in a climate of peace and understanding throughout the world.

The same day the Peruvian guest met members of the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

JOINT VENEZUELAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION HELD

AU211846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1987 -- The fifth session of the joint Romanian-Venezuelan Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation was held in Bucharest.

A survey was made of the current stage of bilateral economic relations, the possibilities and ways of deepening collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges until 1990.

At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission signed the session's protocol.

During his Romanian sojourn, the Venezuelan chief delegate, Eduardo Mayobre, president of the Foreign Trade Institute of Venezuela had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

NICU CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS

AU201223 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0851 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 20/7/1987 -- As part of the visit to the Hellenic Republic by the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister for youth affairs, met with Mikhail Stefanidhis, first vice president of the parliament, with Yeoryios Papandreou, a member of the parliament, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the PASOK, P. Petsalnikos, minister secretary of state for youth affairs, and A. Peponis, minister of industry, energy and technology.

Information and experiences were exchanged during the interviews in connection with the current preoccupations of the young people in Romania and Greece, with their participation in their countries' socioeconomic development as well as with some international aspects.

Proceeding in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the talks emphasized the mutual wish to expand and diversify the relations of collaboration between the young people in the two countries, in the spirit of the top-level understandings.

BRIEFS

POLAND'S REBIRTH DAY MARKED -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/7/1987 -- On 15 July a festive meeting was held in Cluj Napoca to mark the 43rd celebration of Poland's Rebirth Day. Ioachim Moga, first secretary of Cluj County RCP Committee, chairman of the County People's Council, and Boguslaw Stachura, Polish ambassador in Bucharest, talked about the significance of that event. They pointed out the heroic struggle waged by the Polish people for the homeland's liberation from the fascist domination, and the successes achieved in building the new social system under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. The speakers highlighted the traditional friendly relationship between Romania and Poland and placed emphasis on the decisive role played by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski for the expansion and deepening of these relations in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 15 Jul 87 AU]

KRUNIC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD220755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0729 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade this morning for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu. The delegation also includes Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the Presidium. During talks with Romania's top leadership reference will be made to cooperation between the two parties, cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania, and international issues.

At Belgrade Airport the delegation was seen off by Ivica Racan and Kolj Siroka, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials from the LCY and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Bilateral Relations Assessed

AU211854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Dragan Petrovic Commentary]

[Text] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will start a 3-day official and friendly visit to Romania tomorrow. Krunic and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will discuss cooperation between the two parties and countries as well as topical international problems. Here is Dragan Petrovic:

The forthcoming Yugoslav-Romanian talks will in fact be a continuation of the traditional dialogue between the LCY and the RCP within the framework of good relations between the countries and parties. This meeting was inspired by our principled policy of good-neighborliness whose permanent interest is to, despite occasional problems, maintain and improve good relations with Romania. Within such dialogues it is already customary that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the general secretary of the RCP brief each other on current and future preoccupations of the two parties regarding the further socioeconomic and political development in the two countries. In that context, there will be opportunities to find out why economic and other forms of cooperation have recently been stagnating and are in disproportion with fairly lively political contacts.

Yugoslav-Romanian relations are at the level where one could and should also talk about issues on which the two sides disagree. One such question is the problem of national minorities. Romania and Yugoslavia have essentially different approaches to this. The position of national minorities, and thus of the Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes, has worsened in Romania because of the creation of a single Romanian socialist nation. In this sphere Yugoslavia respects the joint formulation in 1983 that minorities represent the factors of cooperation in the relations between two countries and will strive to solve this problems with Romania on a mutually acceptable basis.

As far as international relations are concerned, the two leaders will probably pay special attention to the latest processes in the international workers movement and how each party and country sees itself, from of course different starting positions, in these processes and in the further development of socialism in general.

As neighboring and Balkan and European countries, Yugoslavia and Romania are most directly interested in the preservation of security and peace in this part of the world. Romania was an active advocate of ideas about new forms of meetings and better cooperation between the Balkan countries. Yugoslavia is in fact the initiator of a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers.

There are many themes and topics, and good will and understanding present which forms the basic condition for the Yugoslav-Romanian party talks to end successfully.

MIKULIC RECEIVES MAYOR OF BEIJING, DELEGATION

LD211746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a delegation from Beijing led by Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, currently staying in Belgrade. During the talks there was discussion of improving cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. In this context stress was placed on the significance of the cooperation being achieved by Yugoslav and Chinese citizens, and between the republics and provinces and the [chinese] provinces. It was assessed that there is significant scope for further development of cooperation and an exchange of experiences between Yugoslav and Chinese enterprises. It was stated that efforts should be made to develop higher forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures, industrial cooperation, scientific-technical research, and so on.

MOJSOV GREETS IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211920 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the national holiday and has expressed best wishes for the well-being of the friendly people of nonaligned Iraq.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS, KOSOVO

LD212119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 21 Jul

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- On 20 and 21 July the LCY Central Committee Presidium held two separate sessions which were presided over by Bosko Krunic. At the 20 July session the Presidium discussed the current economic situation and the implementation so far of the economic stabilization policy with the aim of enhancing the action capability, ideological unity, level of organization, and responsibility of the LCY and of all other social factors in carrying out the declared policy.

It was said that despite great efforts by the working people and all organized socialist subjective forces, the economic situation remains very difficult, and that the economic policy measures taken so far have failed to enhance the level of efficiency in tackling key economic problems.

The most serious problems have manifested themselves in high inflation, a deterioration of both external and internal liquidity, the weakening impact of quality factors in economic activity, rising public expenditure, and collective consumption above the set limits and realistic potentials.

Difficulties have also arisen in the regular financing and functioning of social services, while it has become increasingly difficult to provide social welfare for a section of the working people and citizens.

The Presidium stresses that members of LC organizations and organs together with all other social subjects should invest enormous efforts to increase production and exports, as these are of vital importance for the realization of this year's economic policy. Communists in relevant organs and delegate assemblies must step up their work on changes in the economic system and the economic and development policy, so as to create overall conditions of economic activity in line with the stabilization program and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress.

Specific systemic solutions and economic policy measures should be conducive to strengthening the workers' position in organizations of associated labor and to speeding up the development of the market and the introduction of real economic criteria. It will therefore be necessary to reduce the amount of administrative regulation which continues to encourage voluntarism in economic activity.

The need was stressed at the session for formulating and consistently implementing a specific program of measure and activities aimed at halting and then reducing inflation through the introduction of comprehensive activities and measures and by reducing the level of public expenditure and expenditure for social welfare, by bringing increases in personal incomes in line with rises in labor productivity and total income, by efficiently reducing losses in organizations of associated labor, and by introducing market criteria for evaluating results of work. The Presidium obliges the Communists in appropriate organs and organizations to fight for a reduction in public expenditure and social welfare costs and in overhead costs.

The need was emphasized for organizations of associated labor to speed up work on creating development programs for retraining workers and providing alternative employment, as well as programs of relieving the material position of a section of the working people whose existence has been jeopardized by increasing prices and rising living costs. If the stated policy is to be implemented, the level of responsibility must be heightened and cadre changes carried out to facilitate the more efficient fulfillment of the policy of economic stabilization.

The Presidium will in due course take part in the preparations for an LCY Central Committee session to be devoted to the ideopolitical issues of and the LC's tasks in the country's socioeconomic development in 1988.

At its session on 21 July the Presidium adopted an operative program of activities to implement the conclusions of the 9th session of the LCY Central Committee which dealt with the fulfillment of the LCY's stances on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo.

Emphasizing the great responsibility of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium for the consistent implementation of these tasks within the entire LCY, the operative program envisages that the Presidium should regularly monitor and encourage overall activity in carrying out the conclusions of the ninth session in the LC organizations in the republics and provinces, in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and, in particular, in the LC's of Serbia and Kosovo. In accordance with the tasks and conclusions, the operative program specifies the directions and forms of direct operative action to be carried out by the Presidency alone and in conjunction with the LCY Central Committee bodies, organs in the republics and provinces and, in particular, with the Central Committee of the Serbian LC and the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will devote particular attention to the fulfillment of the specific tasks of achieving full ideological and action unity within the LC in assessing and resolving all the problems of Kosovo and of removing vacillations that have characterized the LC action so far in bringing about stabilization in the province in a more rapid, efficient, and determined manner.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium is also expected, through the work of the appropriate bodies in the SFRY Assembly and of other relevant federal organs and organizations, to take part in the activities in drawing up and implementing a Yugoslav program of halting the emigration of Serbs and Montengrins from Kosovo, and of speeding up the return of those who left and the arrival of those who would like to live in Kosovo. The Presidium will also launch an initiative for the introduction of resolute measures of social control and supervision over the work of state organs in carrying out their tasks of enhancing constitutionality and legality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

On the basis of reports by the Presidiums of the Republican and provincial LC committees, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will assess their activity at its sessions at least every 3 months, and if necessary, take appropriate measures in accordance with its executive-political function. On this basis, at least twice a year the Presidium will inform the Central Committee about the developments and, if necessary, propose appropriate measures.

The Presidium places particular emphasis on the need for direct and operative activity to be carried out constantly and with full intensity and to be supplemented by new tasks. In the Presidium's view the results achieved in practice are the sole criterion of success, consistency, and unity within the LCY.

The Presidium also discussed topical ideopolitical issues concerning the electoral system and adopted stances that are expected to direct the Communists' activity in further democratizing the elections toward two main courses -- they should stimulate a creative search for the best normative solutions to the electoral system during the coming changes in the constitution; they should also provide conditions for Communists' activity within the SAWP aimed at changing electoral practice and ensuring consistent application of the declared election and cadre princples.

It is emphasized in the stances that any democratization of the electoral system must have as its goals: the strengthening of the foundations of the delegate and assembly-like character of the political system of socialist self-management; and the further enhancement of the role and influence of the working people, citizens, and their delegations in the process of proposing, nominating, and electing candidates. Activity should be aimed at simplifying the electoral procedure, expanding the active and passive right to vote, democratizing the nominating procedure and cadre policy, clearly demarcating delegated electoral units, expanding direct elections of delegates to the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, and creating a more adequate system of determining the duration of mandates.

The Presidium was also informed about its activity within the framework of the SFRY Assembly's Constitutional Commission in preparing the changes to the SFRY Constitution. It also agreed on the proposed program of the LCY Central Committee's and the Presidium's work in the period from July 1987 to June 1988. The Presidium also endorsed a report by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about his visit to the French Communist Party.

KOSOVO LC ACCEPTS LCY PLENUM CONCLUSIONS

AU201854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Ninth LCY Central Committee session and the adopted conclusions mark a new stage in the LC's and other organized socialist forces action to remove the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary escalation of Albanian nationalism, to resolve other social problems, and more rapidly overcome the sociopolitical situation in Kosovo which is still overburdened by great difficulties.

Accepting this assessment, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session which was also attended by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary, and Milomir Minic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, today established the direct tasks of the Kosovo LC organizations and organs in realizing the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusion on implementing the LCY tenets on building socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo.

In his introductory speech Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that everybody must be aware and realize that the prolongation of the situation burdening us for almost 6 years, the slow process of solving problems, and especially the opportunism in the struggle against nationalism, threaten to become a chronic crisis, that the LC and our system may lose their respect and trust, and that negative processes may continue to escape the LC's control. This means that we are facing dangerous and immeasurable consequences. [passage omitted]

Direct Tasks [subhead]

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee today set out the direct tasks for the Kosovo LC organizations and organs in the realization of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions on implementing the LCY tenets on building socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo. This document enumerates and sets time limits for more than 50 specific tasks whose incumbents are also named. What remains to be done is for all those named to carry out their work properly and in time in order to put an end to this Kosovo drama. The document states the following, among other things:

The priority task of Kosovo Communists is the ideological struggle to further strengthen equality, brotherhood and unity, and the socialist togetherness of our all peoples and nationalities. This struggle must be even more decisively and directly turned against Albanian nationalism, separatism, and indoctrination from all positions.

The number one task of the Communists and other progressive forces from the ranks of all peoples and nationalities, particularly the Albanian nationality, is to undertake ideopolitical and other measures and actions for a total halt to the emigration of Serbs and Montenengrins from Kosovo, especially under duress, as well as for the creation of conditions for the return of those who have left the province and the arrival of all those who want to work and live in Kosovo.

The direct tasks of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee bind the Communists and other progressive forces in the province to consistently implement the constitutional and legal provisions of the LC tenets and views on the equality of language and scripts of peoples and nationalities in all spheres of social life and activity.

The direct tasks state that everything should be done so that all notices and other public proclamatins are equally written in Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, and Turkish, where officially used.

One should decisively oppose arbitrary assessments, the attaching of various labels to cadres, criticisms, intrigues, and the spreading of various untruths and disinformation aimed at discrediting those Communists and cadres who are fighting for the consistent implementation of the LCY's policy and the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee obliges the Presidium to undertake, in the shortest possible time, the necessary measures and actions to realize the tasks mentioned in Point 18 of the LCY Central Committee conclusions.

The direct tasks call for a detailed analysis of the cadre situation in all provincial organs. The basic organizations and organs of the LC are obliged to establish the responsibility of those cadre's that through their work and behavior have not justified the given trust, made serious omissions and mistakes in their work, and who therefore cannot be expected to change the situation.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee obliges the Communists in all educational establishments and institutions, organs, and other parts of the educational system to provide such textbooks and other school literature as are free of all those things that could stimulate a nationalist mood or which are overloaded with nationalist romanticism and other unclear ideas. Work must be intensified to put an end to the entire preparations for learning a non-native language as a compulsory subject in the first year of school starting at the beginning of the new school year. The task of Communists in the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions is to scientifically explain those historic events and persons from our more recent history that serve today as a stimulus to Albanian nationalism and who are spreading idologically unclear ideas and confusion.

All these and many other tasks should be carried out by the end of the year at the latest.

Almost all participants in the discussion at the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session said that the Communists are facing a historic test. Nationalist activities must be prevented, intranational trust must be returned, and the emigration of Serbs and Montenengrins from Kosovo halted. According to Hisen Kandomcaj, the first participant in the discussion, the Kosovo LC with its 105,000 members is a strong force, providing potential for the successful implementation of tasks in practice. [passage omitted]

Hivzi Hodza stressed that the situation in Kosovo cannot be improved while the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province continues. In his opinion unemployment is a factor that particularly affects this process. It would not be right for something similar to what happened in Batuse to happen again. A new factory was built there, but only members of one nationality were employed. [passage omitted]

Enver Djerdjeku spoke extensively about the situation in Kosovo and the measures that should be undertaken. "Let me speak in Serbo-Croatian. I am sure that the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism will be waged under complex conditions. The LC has mobilized all its forces to quickly stabilize the political and security situation and, above all, to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and facilitate the arrival of those who want to live and work here. Our citizens are gradually becoming more aware that emigration is the gravest problem," said Enver Djerdjeku. [passage omitted]

Dusko Celic asked for a radical change in the behavior of all people and in all levels of work. At one time this Provincial Committee used to behave in an indolent and nihilistic manner toward the dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens. Matters concerning emigration were dealt with in a forum-like manner, and the genesis of emigration was never deeply analyzed. We need to change. In our forums there are still some people who were in the most responsible positions during the counterrevolution. They must answer for the lack of alertness. The question of responsibility is the essence of our entire activity, said Celic. [passage omitted]

Ragip Haljilji said that the Pristina commune officials should not have a break before some things are sorted out. There must also be differentiation concerning opportunists and those who kept silent. Delay and failure to implement actions can no longer be tolerated. Those who made mistakes must be called upon to bear responsibility. Those who resisted the LC's action and the action of other subjective forces will be also called upon to bear responsibility. It is particularly necessary to name and ideopolitically punish those whose behavior caused the cooling of intranational relations and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, said Ragip Haljilji.

BORBA EXAMINES DISTORTIONS OF INNOCENCE AND GUILT

AU211842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 87 p 2

[Grujica Spasovic article: "Labels as Landmarks"]

[Text] The trouble with half-truths is that people always believe the wrong half. This is why the sum of two half-truths is never equal to a whole truth.

"The incident in the park" on the opposition side of the SFRY Assembly building that happened during the LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo has not stopped causing controversial comments. First, the Belgrade SAWP Presidium issued a statement in which, among other things, it warned that "some speakers from 7 Francuska" [address of the Serbian Writers Association] tried to "abuse this peaceful gathering supporting the LCY Central Committee Plenum and turn it into a demonstration," which is not surprising because they are "nationalists who are trying to manipulate the just dissatisfaction of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, and have been working on that for some time."

Also among the seven "nationalists" mentioned (only their surnames and the initial of their first name were given) was writer M. Bulatovic. On the same day M. Bulatovic wrote a letter of denial to TANJUG stressing that he "did not make a speech" nor had he "acted in an instigative way," but that in fact he told people around him "that the plenum was good and successful because it was held in such a dramatic situation."

The Kosovo SAWP Presidium issued a statement (a twin statement, as DANAS described it) the following day. The statement pointed out that some individuals from Kosovo in "collusion with certain nationalists in Belgrade and some individuals from 7 Francuska by manipulating the problems and dissatisfaction of citizens, caused a further cooling and intensification [as published] of intranational relations, spread mistrust and divisions on a nationalist basis." Among the seven people mentioned was Miroslav Solevic. POLITIKA on the other hand, even after this statement, stuck to its statement that "Solovic was among the most cool-headed participants in the protest in Pionirski Park."

Recently something similar happend with Fadilj Hodza. In a criminal charge sent to the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor's office by several 20 years veterans he is directly accused of supplying Albania, in the periods 1945-84, with confidential military, economic, and political information about the situation in our country, of deluding Tito, and of working from liberation day up to now, together with his associates (Nimani, Deva, Bajra, Bakali, and Vakic), on breaking the unity of this country, on breaking brotherhood, on the secession of parts of the country, belittling its economic strength, causing counterrevolution," etc. No top official in new Yugoslavia has ever "earned" such a serious accusation.

The newly-ended trial of Ahmet Dobruna has also caused a lot of confusion. The former Serbian Assembly delegate was arrested, despite his delegate's immunity, and was tried for accepting bribes for providing jobs in the Feronikl plant in Glogovac. Out of 10 witnesses, 9 have categorically rejected earlier statements claiming that the inspectors of the secretriat for internal affairs mistreated them, threatened them, and tied to bribe them with money and promises -- only if they agreed to bear witness against Dobruna.

So, did Miodrag Bulatovic behave in an "instigative manner toward the people," or was he really supporting the plenum? Did Miodrag Solevic "sow mistrust and separation on a nationalist basis," or was he in fact trying to calm the people gathered in the park? Is Fadilj Hodza a spy and a traitor, a man who recommended to Tito a government minister who was an agent of OVRA [Opera Volontaria Repressione Antifascista, Mussolini's secret police], of the Gestapo, and of the Intelligence Service, [is hodza] a man who tried to rescue from consequences a registrar who was converting Serb names into Albanian, a man who was recommending a proven enemy for the Order of National Hero, a man who was the main culprit for sending a representative to our mission in Canada who became a political emigrant 4 years ago -- as is all stated in the criminal charge, or is he a revolutionary who was cruely slandered by his former co-fighters? Were the witnesses in the Ahmet Dobruna trail mistreated and blackmailed in the secretariat for internal affairs, or not? Yes or no? There is nothing else to it!

In a democratic society nobody has a monopoly on truth. Truth is proved by arguments. Attaching a label, as somebody observed, is a peculiar landmark that determines the individual's new position and role in a society and society's anticipated attitude toward the individual. This is why all allegations must be based on firm and substantiated facts. A wrongly placed landmark usually leads to an accident. "For Yugoslav society, socialist anticipated attitude toward the individual. This is why all allegations must be based on firm and substantiated facts. A wrongly placed landmark usually leads to an accident. "For Yugoslav society, socialist democracy is the only civilized way of surviving" (Dr Miroslav Peculic). This also means firm opposition to the attitude that Franc Setinc formulated in a discussion at the Plenum: "I assert that you are a murderer, and you must prove that you are not." Nobody must be proclaimed guilty until the guilt is proven, not by the influence and importance of a forum or an individual, but by the convincingness of the argument itself.

The pubic has not yet been presented with the right proofs for the aforementioned cases. Only then will the possible culprits and slanderers be established. Adding together all the "truths" only leads to even greater confusion.

On the one hand, there have been too many wrong "landmarks," as far as Kosovo is concerned, while on the other hand Bulatovic, Solevic, Hodza, and Dobruna are not the only ones at stake.

KOSOVO MINERS STRIKE, DEMAND 50-PERCENT PAY HIKE

LD210943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0955 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Pristina, July 21 (TANJUG) -- Nearly 500 miners of the Trepca lead and zinc mine close to Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, are on strike as from yesterday. The miners stopped work in the first shift, and the workers from the second and third shifts did not go down the shaft.

The reasons cited for the strike are late payments of wages and holiday bonuses. Later, during negotiations with the mine management, the miners demanded a 50 per cent wage increase. The strikers turned down an offer of a 30 percent wage increase.

Strike Ends, Demands Met

LD211444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Pristina, July 21 (TANJUG) -- A one-day miners' strike ended today at the Trepca lead and zinc mine, near Pristina, the capital of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo. About 1500 miners entered the pit this morning after the mine management promised them a 40 percent wage increase and 10 percent stimulation pay.

About 500 miners went on strike yesterday because of late payments of wages and the management's refusal to pay their holiday bonuses. The miners later demanded a 50 percent wage increase.

WORK STOPPAGE ENDS AT KNITWEAR FACTORY 21 JULY

LD211718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Bajina Basta, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- About 570 workers of the Kadinjaca knitwear factory in Bajina Basta resumed work today after a 5-day work stoppage. The workers went back to work following a 9-hour debate at a meeting of the factory's work force. The work stoppage was prompted by low personal incomes averaging 50,000 dinars. On the other hand, the management and the officials of the former enforced administration were paid salaries six times the average, about 300,000 dinars.

A month ago temporary administrative measures introduced in the Kadinjaca knitwear factory 10 months earlier were lifted. However, when the rumor spread that June wages were going to be the same or even lower than those received for May, the workers decided to go on strike. They returned to work today after agreeing to wait for the 6-month statement of account, which will clarify the situation and measures proposed for pulling out of the unenviable position.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 11-18 JULY

AU181923 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian and Yugoslav press in Serbo-Croatian from 11 to 18 July report the following public appearances of SFRY leaders (broadcast time and date, or source, date, and page of each report are given in parentheses):

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of Croatia; Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, attended a concert in Zagreb on 12 July. (BORBA 13 July, p 1)

FEC President Branko Mikulic received Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of Sudan, in Belgrade on 13 July. (Belgrade Domestic Service 1700 GMT 13 July) Mikulic received Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade in Iran in Belgrade on 14 July. (Belgrade Domestic Service 1300 GMT 14 July)

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, in Belgrade on 14 July. (Belgrade Domestic Service 1000 GMT 14 July)

YOUTH ORGANIZATION FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

AU211942 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 87 p 8

[J.C. report: "President Not Elected"]

[Text] At yesterday's Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Zeljko Cigler, Slovenia's candidate, was not elected as a member of the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and thus as president of the Yugoslav youth. Out of 102 delegates present (the Conference has 151 members), 96 voted.

The number of those who voted for Cigler was 59, while the number of those against him was 36. One vote was invalid. Cigler needed 76 votes to be elected.

BRIEFS

AIR FARE INCREASE -- Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Under a joint decision by Yugoslav air carriers domestic air fares are to go up by 67 percent as of 16 July 1987, the result of increases in the cost of fuel, technical maintenance, spare parts, airport services, and insurance. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 14 Jul 87 LD]